

California GARDEN

SINCE 1909

JUNE-JULY, 1965

VOL. 56 NO. 3

PELARGONIUMS

DAYLILIES

Photo by Mackintosh

CARNATIONS

**EARLY
FLOWER SHOWS**

Alice M. Rainford

**NATIVE
CACTUS**

**JUNE-JULY
IN YOUR
GARDEN
BY EXPERTS**

35 CENTS





FLORAL EVENTS

JUNE-JULY, 1965

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

Third Tuesday, 8 p.m., Floral Building, Balboa Park

Chairman—Mrs. Ralph Canter

Theme for the year: "Beauty in Everyday Living."

Regular Meeting, June 15, 1965

Mr. Alvin W. Brereton, Educational Services Supervisor with San Diego Zoo, will talk on "Horticultural Plants in the Rain Forest Area of the Zoo." Mr. Brereton of Fallbrook has many hobbies and interests. He raises plants of various kinds and says that he is also interested in photography, tarantulas, insects, people and a lot of other things.

The newly elected officers of the Floral Association will be installed.

No July meeting will be held.

Flower Arrangement Classes at the Floral Building, Balboa Park

For information call Mrs. Roland Hoyt, Chairman, 296-2757

1. Creative Arts Group will not meet in May and June.
2. Flower Arrangement Demonstration Class, 9:30 a.m.

May 31 meeting will be the last meeting until further notice.

Instructor: Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick.

JUNE

FLOWER SHOWS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5-6 FLOWER SHOW | ELLIS CAFETORIUM
405 S. Hill, Fallbrook
Fallbrook Garden Club |
| 5-6 FLOWER SHOW | ROOSEVELT PARK GYMNASIUM
7600 Graham Avenue, Los Angeles
Community Garden Club |
| 6 ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW | YOUTH CENTER, Del Valle Park
4658 Woodruff Ave., Lakewood
Lakewood Garden Club |
| 10 ANNUAL PLANT FORUM | FIESTA HALL, Plummer Park
7377 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles |
| 18-19-20 FIESTA DE FLORES | SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN
26701 Rolling Hills Road
Palos Verdes Peninsula |
| 19-20 GLADIOLUS SHOW | LOS ANGELES STATE AND COUNTY ARBORETUM
301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia |
| 24-25 SO. CALIF. AMARYLLIS & HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY SHOW | LOS ANGELES STATE AND COUNTY ARBORETUM
301 N. Baldwin, Arcadia |
| 25-26-27 WONDERFUL WORLD OF FUCHSIAS | ORANGE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
Costa Mesa
National Fuchsia Society of California |

JULY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 3-Aug.15 FESTIVAL OF GARDEN LIGHTS | DESCANSO GARDENS
1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada |
|------------------------------------|--|

AUGUST

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 7-8 DAHLIA SHOW, SILVER ANNIVERSARY | CONFERENCE BUILDING
Balboa Park
San Diego County Dahlia Society |
|-------------------------------------|---|

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Among Our Contributors

Fred A. Bode is the son of the Superintendent of Landscaping for the 1915 Exposition, and later of the San Diego City Parks. He was associated with his father in their nurseries and landscaping business, after studying landscaping in Europe. In the thirties he had a nursery in San Diego, at which time he married Alice Lucas, Botany graduate of San Diego State College. After Korea, Mr. Bode became manager of the geranium part of the family business, and enlarged it from 12 to 110 acres. In 1963, he moved it to San Diego County, where they now grow wholesale propagating stock only, and make no retail sales, although visitors are welcome to come and "look."

Lawrence Smith is a native of Southern California where he has always been in horticulture. He has had his own nursery in Poway for six years. His interest in daylilies began ten years ago when he joined the Hemerocallis Society.

Seward T. Besemer, Agricultural Service of the University of California, has a degree in Ornamental Horticulture from Cornell University. He came to the San Diego Farm Advisor's Office from Los Angeles County and has greatly extended the service to commercial growers in ornamental horticulture through field work and publications.

R. Mitchel Beauchamp is a Botany major at San Diego State College and is Secretary of the Palomar Cactus and Succulent Society. Watch for his exhibit on native cactus of San Diego County at the Fair.

Mrs. J. R. Conrad came to Coronado when it was still a whaling station. She is well known there as an experienced gardener and was presented with a medal by the Floral Association there for introducing succulents to Coronado.

Mr. William T. DeFrance has his own nursery of fine camellias and azaleas in Encinitas and has a primary interest in shade plants.

Alice M. Rainford took over the Flower Shop of Miss Kate Sessions in 1909 and has been to the front in all floral affairs in San Diego ever since.

John Sage is a member of the staff of Roy H. Seifert Landscape Architects, and made the preliminary study and site plans that contributed to retention of the Dragon Tree as a feature of their landscaping by Richfield.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

June - July, 1965

Vol. 56

No. 3

Cover Photo.

Photo by Mackintosh
Spectacular (Pattison) yellow with maroon center. 5 inch petal spread.

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Union Tribune Photo

RICHFIELD DRAGON TREE NOW "AT HOME" TO VISITORS

Dear Editor:

It is old news now, but good news none-the-less. The Richfield Oil Company saw its way clear to retain the venerable Dragon Tree located in Mission Hills at Fort Stockton and Hawk streets. This act of conservation was the direct result of the "Trees Unlimited" branch of Citizens Coordinate. I had the privilege of accepting the plaque with the Dracaeno Draco name on it on behalf of "Trees Unlimited" and its chairman, Captain Spiegel. Mr. W. J. Ottman, Richfield's San Diego representative, made the presentation to the group on Tuesday, May 11 at the service station site. A representative group indicated appreciation of Richfield's action by attending the brief ceremony.

No single individual or group can, or desires to be, credited with this endeavor. Two points are clear however:

One or two key individuals not only saw and recognized an opportunity to preserve something old and valuable but they made the effort to inform others.

Meeting the challenge, once it was identified, was possible because of the existence of "Trees Unlimited" and its capability to bring opportunity and a logical subcommittee together.

A one-word description of both points would be "COMMUNICATION."

This is a pioneer endeavor for Richfield Oil Company, at least in San Diego. They have acquiesced to our suggestion that they consider keeping their *specimen* tree. I hope that as many of us as possible will convert our appreciation of their efforts by saying "Fill'er up, we stopped because we saw your unusual tree!"

Sincerely,
John B. Sage
Landscape Architect



**The West's
largest outdoor
FLOWER
SHOW**

at the
San Diego County Fair
AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

Many people rate this as the best flower show in California. A total of five full acres under green netting, featuring beautiful landscape displays and thousands of individual entries. There is **\$27,733** in cash premiums to junior and senior competitors . . . a total of 400 senior sections. "Beautiful," the only adjective fitting to describe this outstanding floral festival.

Entries close June 1st.

the liveliest days of the year
JUNE 25 thru JULY 5 at DEL MAR

TABLE TOPIC TEA

Thirty-five tables were entered in the Table Setting contest sponsored by the Aurora Unit of the Auxiliary to the Booth Memorial Salvation Army Door of Hope Home and Hospital.

The informal luncheon setting for two, by Mrs. Edward A. Penprase, won third place for the Floral Association in the Informal setting group. Bamboo mats on an orange cloth set the background for Japanese pottery plates and ebony handled silverware. Napkins of dull green completed the place settings. In the center of the table, a Japanese lantern on a black lacquer stand held an arrangement of epidendrums in red, orange and yellow, with leaves of variegated privet and peppermint geraniums. Bamboo chairs with yellow and orange pads, completed the colorful setting.

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FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO

salutes

Summer's Upward Thrust



Photograph by Mary Jane Hershey

ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION BY MRS. JOHN CASALE

The simplicity of this arrangement stresses design. Three Queen Elizabeth pink rose buds are arranged in a vertical line to contrast with parabolic curves of the severely pruned grey dusty miller. The busyness of the dusty miller foliage is offset by the plain smooth forms of the rose buds.

The container is rough in texture and grey-pink in color, and is placed on a teakwood square base.

GARDENIAS

GROWING AND CARE

by

William T. De France

Gardenias, like camellias, prefer an acid soil condition and must have good drainage to survive. There are several varieties of gardenias; however, the two planted most often in the San Diego area are *Mystery* and *Veitchi*. The *Mystery* has the larger flower and can be grown in full sun. The *Veitchi* has a small flower and is called an everblooming gardenia since it will flower, off and on throughout the year. The *Veitchi* can be grown in full sun near the coast, but will generally do better in partial shade. The gardenia is completely opposite to the camellia in its climatic preference. The gardenia likes lots of heat and a warm soil. You will notice that gardenia leaves will start to turn yellow when the soil gets down to around 40 degrees F.

CULTURE:

1. Mix at least 50% organic material with the soil: such as planter mix, peat moss, fir bark, etc.
2. Provide good drainage.
3. Plant in a warm area that is protected from the cold winds, as on south side of house, fence or wall.
4. Do not keep too wet during the winter months. It is better to keep on the dry side during the winter in order to avoid as much cold soil as possible.
5. Feed with chelated iron two or three times a year.
6. Fertilize with a good fish base liquid food monthly. Also the feeding can be alternated with blood meal during the summer months. Gardenias are heavy feeders and prefer a continuous feeding program.
7. Establish and maintain a good monthly spraying program. Gardenia leaves are a favorite diet for a number of insects. Consult your nurseryman for the most effective insecticide.



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San Diego's Oldest
and Largest Garden Club

Founded 1907 — Incorporated 1910

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of

CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE

GARDEN TOURS FOR MEMBERS



Sunday, May 23, 1965

Garden of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Troxell, 4950 Canterbury Drive, San Diego

The well-kept formal planting across the front gave no hint of the wealth and variety in the three gardens and sundry nooks which were discovered from the side driveway. By a tinkling waterfall, an outdoor living room allowed a comfortable survey of the plant-lined walls of the first patio with espaliered epiphyllums blooming all shades of pink, red, gold, apricot, purple and pure white. Cymbidiums, tuberous begonias and a *Russelia* (sometimes aptly called 'Fountain plant' from its showers of tiny red flowers above fine green leaves) and many other plants, greeted us. Next we wandered through a maze of small protected grottos filled with colorful epiphyllums from ground to ceiling, and out into a rose garden with clearly read labels on all plants. Beyond this on the rim of the canyon, was a cutting garden, where grew also rows of healthy young dahlias and amaryllis and fruit trees. Epiphyllums even grew up the trunks of palm trees, here.

Sunday, May 23, 1965

Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Doud, 5358 Canterbury Drive, San Diego

A feature of this garden was the *Sparmannia africana* with many trunks and large leaves, heart shaped at the base and deeply-lobed. Mr. W. F. Sinjen had newly 'laced' its branches to show off the structure. Here was an old Spanish type home with olive trees setting off the tiled roofs and a variety of green-foliaged plants. A *Cordyline australis* was in blossom near a clump of tall bananas and some multi-trunked olives near the street showed gray silhouettes against the lush greens near the house.



Members are invited to enjoy these two hillside gardens landscaped by Roland S. Hoyt. These gardens will give heart to homeowners of bare hillside plots. They can see how good planning and good planting soon make outdoor havens of beauty.

Sunday, June 27, 1965, 2-5 p.m.

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. Girton Fleet, 7667 Pepita Way, La Jolla

Going north on Torrey Pines Road, turn right on Exchange Place, up the hill to the white house on the corner of Country Club and Pepita. This is an example of a garden laid out thirty years ago, still maintaining its original charm and usefulness. Up the entrance steps and around the right of the house, there is a sequestered terrace at a slightly higher level, ringed with handsome large pots of blue, white and pink marguerites. There is a rather steep series of steps to a paved belvedere overlooking a choice view of La Jolla shores below. Continuing around the house, across a shade planting, are seen the soaring white trunks of huge sycamores. Water bubbles up in two pools from a source at the top of the scenic hillside. Two graceful *Eucalyptus citridora* vie with each other in height. A fine large mass of Lavender Starflower, *Grewia caffra* masks part of the bank below the steps.



Sunday, June 27, 1965, 2 to 5 p.m.

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. George Lunn, 1556 Virginia Way, La Jolla

Coming back down Exchange Place, turn right and follow Virginia Way to a home on the left end of the street. Mr. Hoyt did this garden about eighteen years ago for General and Mrs. McNarney. It was later acquired by the present owners for whom Mr. Hoyt had also landscaped an earlier garden. Entering the driveway, one turns left around what is literally an evergreen waterfall. It is pure pleasure to view the sheltered flagstone entrance terrace with its feeling of peace and seclusion. The circle is cleverly broken by a small indention with a sun dial and graceful cherub figure against fine green foliage. Following a winding path to the left, a wide-spreading native toyon, a deodar and an oak obscure the steep hillside.



*Eager to go
Easy to grow
Color aglow
Long blooming*

Pelargoniums

*P. Holiday, more than three feet across,
awarded "Best in Show" twice to Mr. and Mrs. James Minab
at Santa Barbara Geranium Show.*

by Fred A. Bode

TRAVEL writers find a favorite subject in the colorful ivy-leaved geranium lawns and banks of Southern California and tourists marvel at the size of plants and the show of color of our zonal garden geraniums. But, it is our *Pelargonium domesticum* which we more commonly call Pelargoniums, Regals, or Lady Washington Geraniums, that give the home gardener of Southern California the greatest satisfaction, and the greatest amount of show, with the least work of any of the flowering soft shrubs. These "Geraniums" bloom from earliest spring to winter, and will improve in quality for four or five years before replanting is necessary. They grow the world over, most commonly in greenhouses as beautiful florists' pot plants. Here in California our Regals will bloom in such mass that, for weeks at a time, almost no foliage can be seen, and the newer varieties will bloom again and again.

Often articles about plants spellbind the reader before enlightening him about pests and diseases, or the need for very exacting care. This article

tells you about pests first so you can relax and read about Pelargoniums which, probably can better be called "California's own" than any other plant because, while not originated here, most of the serious development of this plant has taken place in California.

The Regals are practically disease-proof. Worms almost never bother the blooms or foliage. They have never been known to be bothered by nematodes. In the cool winter weather you may see some aphids or whiteflies on the plants if you have other plants in your garden that are serious hosts to these pests, but these are the easiest of all pests to eliminate. As a final revelation to the home gardener, the Regal wants only a reasonably good garden soil and does not appreciate rich feeding. While these plants do very well in moist soil even near lawns and other automatically watered areas, they actually prefer a good soaking once every week or two, depending upon the weather and soil. They like half-sun, but prefer full strong sun, and they will take all the wind that comes. Give them a home

in the garden and a minimum of care. They ask no more.

Geraniums have been favorites of the Western World for so long that it is quite a study to know what was developed when, and where. Generally, while the forerunners of the low-growing heavy-wooded zonal (garden) geraniums were being developed in France, and the smaller-wooded but taller garden geraniums—as well as the scented-leaved geraniums—were being developed in England and Holland, the Regal was being developed in Switzerland and Germany. The general form of the Pelargonium, as we know it today, was quite well established by 1850, except that those plants were stiff and bloomed but once each year, and the flowers were single and quite plain. Yet, at least one variety, *Empress of Russia*, an introduction of 1847, is still available in California nurseries today.

On Continental Europe Pelargoniums are known as *Grandiflora* Geraniums or simply as *Grandifloras*, a pleasant and descriptive name. In England and Australia, they are called Regals or Show Geraniums and are great

favorites of those who enjoy competing in flower shows. Here in America, they were called Regals until about 1910 when they became known as Martha Washingtons after a particular variety that was very popular at that time. Gradually the name changed to Lady Washingtons. When hobbyists again began to call them Regals, the seed and catalog nurseries were quick to pick it up because it is so much easier to set in type. Our personal preference is either Pelargoniums or Regals, although we envy those who can call them Grandifloras.

The Regals developed in California are all the rage in England and Australia now. The big companies there try to see who can import the new varieties first. In England most plants are ordered at the big flower shows, especially at the Chelsea Show in early May where Regals are grown in relatively small pots with plant crowns of three to four feet across, displayed in stands. Of course the plant with the greatest mass of bloom is the most popular regardless of its later performance, for few people can resist the beauty of the moment. Now home gardeners of England have learned that they can have bloom all summer long and enjoy many of the new American varieties.

Until the nineteen-twenties, Pelargoniums bloomed but once a year, with a few varieties giving a second smaller show. Then a German hybridizer, Carl Faiss, developed a whole series of beautiful, ruffled repeat-bloomers. Even today, some of our favorite varieties are still of this original Faiss series. *Grandma Fischer*, *Mackensen*, *Easter Greetings*, and *Pink Gardeners Joy* are all of this series. Any new breakthrough is sure to have some serious drawbacks. Some Faiss varieties bloomed their heads off but had small flowers, others were either rather sprawly or too stiff.

California hybridizers, already well experienced with Regals, immediately crossed the Faiss varieties with their fine Regals. Within a couple of years improvements began to appear. Some hybridizers brought out as many as 30 new varieties in a single year. By the middle nineteen-forties, Brown had developed dark red and even black colors, and these were a real sensation. While once all Pelargoniums had large dark blotches on all petals, these now have been accentuated until only a fine light colored outer edge frames a solid colored flower; in others, the blotch was reduced to a tiny dot or to a delicate

feathering. Already we have pure, unmarked, glistening-white varieties like *Destiny* and *White Cloud*.

From a handful of hobbyists who first hybridized Regals, today there are hundreds. Mail order firms sell hundreds of thousands of quality seeds each year. Conversely, where once there were perhaps 20 commercial nurseries in America competing for the introduction of the finest new varieties, today practically all of the new California trade-varieties come from two sources. This is because the commercial plant has reached such perfection that only the most knowledgeable hybridizer can make distinct improvements on a fairly regular basis. Wm. E. Schmidt of Wm. E. Schmidt Nursery, Palo Alto, California, has created many of the recent advancements and is the hybridizer of such outstanding leaders as *Grand Slam*, *Aztec*, and *Destiny*.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. (Clara) May of Long Beach, California, are hobbyists hybridizers who, like Mr. Schmidt, have hybridized Regals for more than twenty-five years. Their list of originations includes a large portion of today's leaders; *Halo*, *Vin Rouge*, *Confetti*, *Mood Indigo*, *Strawberry Sundae*, *Roulette*, and *Chorus Girl*.

More than 3000 varieties of Regals have been named and promoted during the last 100 years. Today, we at Southern California Geranium Gardens grow at least 150 commercial leaders because we supply propagating stock all over the world and maintain the local favorites of all areas. New commercial introductions are critically chosen because the new variety must add something considerable to the selection or replace an established variety because it is definitely better. Improvements come so rapidly that half of the top 30 varieties of today had not been introduced ten years ago.

Varieties of recent introduction are marvelous for the home gardener. The plants and foliage are developed to fine perfection. Foliage was once very stiff, but is now soft and tends to lay downward in nice overlapping tiers. Once flowers appeared only on top of the plant or in umbels of two or three flowers—and these were very plain. Now good varieties bloom all over the plant at one time and no hybridizer selects possible introductions unless the umbel has 7 to 10 flowers and the flowers have 6 to 8 petals. And, unless they have other unusual characteristics the flowers are expected to be ruffled or frilled. Regals have been

one of our specialties for 25 years and at one time growers could get cuttings from the new crop, after the blooming season, by July. Gradually varieties have changed, and we now have to scientifically force the plants out of bloom in order to secure cuttings in July.

Sometime or another, almost every gardener has the desire to hybridize. I know of no plant that cooperates better than the Regals. Every seedling will be different. Yet, if top quality parents are used, only about 10% of the seedlings will be of low quality, 65% will be better than varieties of 20 years ago, and 5% will be equal to the best varieties of today. This means that out of 100 seedlings you will have 50 or more that any friend would like to have, and at least 5 that would interest a critical expert. About .02% (1 in 5000) becomes a trade leader and an experienced hybridizer can do better than this. *Grand Slam*, for instance, a scientifically calculated cross, was one of 53 seeds. Mr. Schmidt used *Marie Vogel* and *Beverly Fabretti*. The latter was difficult to find because it had been discontinued by all growers as inferior. But, he needed one of the characteristics that it possessed. In our own hybridizing program, the popular *Melissa* was one of 132 seedlings that were the result of crossing *Mary Bard* and *Mackensen*. Any of about 7 might have been introduced. You may never introduce a commercial variety. But, who cares when the percentage of quality seedlings is so high?

Hybridizing is actually quite simple, especially with Regals. Simply remove a whole anther intact with the pollen by picking it from the flower



Aztec

Six-inch flower heads of vivid strawberry and white borne continuously on an exceptionally compact plant, make this a much desired variety.



CAPRICE

clear rose — one of the finest cut flowers

with tweezers. Select an anther with pollen that is obviously ready to come free. Still holding the anther with the tweezers, go to a flower which has a pistil ready for pollination and touch the pollen to the pistil.

A pistil that is ready is sticky at the end and the pollen will adhere firmly and easily. Before 9 a.m. is the best time as the new flowers are ready for pollination and, usually, the bees will not have beaten you to the flowers. When pollinated the flower will quickly seal over and not accept more pollen. Some hybridizers do nothing more, other than to be sure pollination is complete and to mark each flower immediately with a small tag identifying the cross (you'll never remember a week later). If you are a very careful hybridizer and want to be sure that you know the parents of your cross you can cover the pol-

linated flower with a little plastic bag secured by a rubber band. Seeds will germinate almost immediately after planting. The new plant will bloom the spring after planting. Remember, however, that Regals do not come true from seed and named varieties must be propagated by cuttings.

With so many fine varieties to choose from, it would be unfair to the home gardener to try to list a "Best Dozen." But, some general discussion about some of the varieties—along with a little of the lore of the Regals—should help the gardener understand more about his plants. Generally, the black, purple, and dark plum colors are pretty as novelties, but they do not make a big, brilliant, mass-showing in the garden. Most popular are the brilliant light colors which, in Regals, are exceptionally "clean."

White Regals are very popular. The

new, pure white 'Destiny' may be a little difficult to find yet, but it is available and well worth hunting. The superb plant of *Destiny* is only about 14 to 18-inches tall, and always in bloom. Other fine white varieties of more average height (18 to 24 inches high) are *Roulette*, *April*, *White Swan*, and *Snowbank*. A group that is almost by itself is white-with-color. This means that the flower is basically white, but color is sufficient to enliven the whole appearance of the flower. Most spectacular of these is 'Holiday'—a pure glistening white with large splashes of vivid strawberry. 'Nomad', an enormous white flower sometimes flushed with pink, has large strawberry markings on the upper petals. 'Aztec' is a new very compact plant with masses of white flowers which are often almost entirely covered with brilliant strawberry. In some areas the markings of *Aztec* are called brown, but we do not find them so in Southern California.

Blush to strawberry-pink is a wide color range with many popular varieties. The palest is the new Schmidt variety 'Risque' which is almost white. The upper petals have unusually well defined and cleanly demarcated feathering. It is one of the earliest to bloom and makes an unusually bright splash of color in the garden. *Carrisbrooke* often termed "England's Best" because it is one of the varieties which originated there, is a soft pink with very ruffled flowers and long straight stems, making this an ideal cut flower. Perhaps you did not know that Regals are excellent cut flowers and many varieties will keep for a week in water. *Melissa* is a low, wide-growing, clear medium pink. *Melissa* was a cross of *Mackensen*, one of the Carl Faiss everblooms and *Mary Bard*, a hybrid by California's famous Richard Diener who created this variety with a Faiss everbloomer and a California-type hybrid. Small wonder that *Melissa* has one shower of bloom after another.

If you like big frilly flowers, be sure to grow *Ray Kellogg* and *Pink Chiffon*. They like full sun. Water them from below if possible, because these enormous flowers will spot sometimes. Also, in this type is the new *Applause* which is so ruffled and so floriferous that it was patented by the Master Nurserymen's Association. *Applause*, originated by Wm. E. Schmidt, is just now coming to the Southland because for the last two years all propagating stock has been bought up by nurseries around San Francisco where the re-

tail price was enormous. Now we are field-growing **Applause** under license, and it will be available at a much more reasonable price. A tip about growing **Applause** in Southern California: this is one variety that will grow best and be most colorful in a cool semi-shaded place.

Among the rose-pink to bright rose-red shades, the older **Mackensen** is one of the best clear rose colors, and a dependable repeat bloomer. **Caprice** is another ruffled, English cut flower variety in clear rose. **Flower Basket** is different. It has small flowers no larger than a half dollar. But, what masses of them! **Flower Basket** is most famous for its ability to make superb hanging baskets with no training. It is an unusual bloomer. As a young plant, it will flower from earliest spring until midsummer; then it rests. Then, usually around Christmas, it is again in full bloom and is the most colorful spot in the garden until midsummer. **Gibson Girl** seems to be unusually well named, the plant round and compact, and absolutely covered with enormous brilliant watermelon-pink flowers. This is a fine garden variety and, just this year a raspberry-lavender sport has become available which is even more beautiful than the parent.

Grand Slam is the number one Regal. Its large rose-red flowers and wonderful plant—either for greenhouse pot plants or for the garden—have made it the leader in all parts of the world within three years after Mr. Schmidt originated it in 1953. The only variety that comes even close to it in the number of plants grown is its own sport, the brilliant **Lavender Grand Slam**.

Apricot and apricot-pink shades are among the most beautiful and most popular with everyone. **Dawn**, a pure light apricot, blooms in great profusion. It is one that often completely conceals its foliage with blooms. Only slightly pinker is **Rapture**, a newer variety with even larger flowers, but still of the same family. We have just received slides from the grower who introduces our varieties in Australia and among them was one of Olney Outwater's **Luz Del Día**, an enormous flower of apricot-peach coloring. We had to walk out to our plantings to see if the flowers were as large as those pictured. They were.

New series of gorgeous salmon colors are appearing from both Mr. Schmidt and the Mays. These are rich bright salmons. Schmidt first brought out **Harvest Moon**, a brilli-

ant rich salmon with a yellow glow. Soon he created **Autumn Haze**, a brilliant rich salmon with wavy petals. This year he has released **Autumn Festival**, which is slightly lighter and even more brilliant. Mr. and Mrs. May introduced **May Magic** this year, and it is one of the finest and most beautiful of the new varieties. **May Magic** blooms out as a bright medium salmon-pink with modest feathering in the throat and just the faintest white line outlining the petals. As the umbel ages the brilliant rich salmon-pink changes to medium salmon-pink, making a lovely combination.

Two favorites of Southern California gardeners are Mays' **Chorus Girl** and **Halo**. Both of these are rich dark salmon. **Chorus Girl** has a bright lavender throat with the same color forming a narrow edge all around the petals for one of the prettiest two tone effects imaginable. **Halo**, is dark salmon with a very narrow edging of lavender around all petals. This edging, of course, suggests its name.

There are interesting stories about nurserymen because so many have wives who work with them. Bill Schmidt threw the original seedling of the beautiful **Joy** on the plant dump because the flower was quite small (about 1 inch in diameter) even though it was ruffled to an unusual extent and had long sprays of the vivid salmon flowers. Litha, Mrs. Schmidt, rescued **Joy** not once, but several times, and Bill finally decided to give it a try. The little **Joy** became a best seller, and it turned out that the long flower stems with its solid little flowers made longer lasting cut flowers than any other variety.

If you want dark colors for the novelty of the color, then plant them where they can be observed at close range. Dark colored flowers do not make a show from any distance. Thus, **Black Lace**, naturally very small wooded, forms a fine hanging basket with no training. It is a favorite for this treatment, as the black flowers become interesting close up. Brown's **Butterfly**, is a very intriguing flower. It is quite black and instead of the usual dark blotch it has a row of narrow light colored marks across the center of the petal similar to those on a butterfly wing. **Black Magic** is a fine flower and the blackest of all Regals. The **Black Magic** plant makes a superb pot plant; it is solid, very compact, and has beautiful foliage. But, alas, it is passed up by

florists, for who sends a black flower to a sick friend!

Of all the dark Regals, **Dubonnet** is now the leader. It is a medium dark wine-red that has large umbels-of-umbels and is a steady repeat bloomer. A newer variety is **Vin Rouge** which, like **Dubonnet**, was hybridized by Harry and Clara May. **Vin Rouge** is a very dark, but exceptionally brilliant red. The flowers are large and very ruffled and without doubt one of the very finest dark reds.

Throughout the above we have mentioned hanging baskets and how easily **Flower Basket** and **Black Lace** develop into baskets naturally. Many other Regals can be trained in this way. This is done the same way **Chrysanthemums** are cascaded. A strong wire is stuck into the soil of the basket and then bent to the shape desired for the plant to grow. The branches are tied to the wire or wires until they take the desired shape. When the plant is to be displayed the wires can be removed and the plant will keep this shape. Small wooded varieties are easiest to train. Mr. and Mrs. May won "Best Plant in the Show" for three years straight at the Los Angeles Geranium Show with a gorgeous basket of **Melissa**. Mary Bard, Mme. Loyal, Red Copper, Prime Minister Menzies, all make fine baskets. For small wall-pockets no plant lends itself to cuteness like the little pansy-flowered **Tiny Tim**.

Present architecture and the popularity of outdoor patios create a need and use for fine pot plants. Regals make excellent specimen-pot-plants and will last for years in a large pot. "Tree" Regals are most rewarding to grow. If one buys these at nurseries they cost at least \$15.00, and really nice specimens cost upwards of \$50.00—if one can find them.

If "trees" are to be shown in flower shows, the minimum stem for "standards" is 24 inches from soil to lowest branch. But, I have found that 18 inch stems are very nice for porch pots near the front door. If one has a patio corner that needs a real show-plant, it is hard to find anything more striking than a Regal with a 30 or 36 inch stem. For two years running Mr. and Mrs. James Minah won "Best Plant in the Show" at the Santa Barbara Geranium Show with a marvelous specimen in a 10-inch pot. This tree **Pelargonium** had a 36-inch stem and a crown of between three and four feet across, and it was such a show that it left people awestruck.

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HEMEROCALLIS

The Daylilies for Summer Beauty

by Lawrence Smith

Photos by Mackintosh

The late Cecil Houdyshel paraphrased the literal translation of *hemerocallis* ("beautiful for a day") to "beautiful every day." The Greek descriptive word refers to the individual flower which in most varieties is open for only one day. But a single flower stalk (scape) may produce fifty or more flowers, and an established clump may produce dozens of scapes, thus providing a striking display over a long period of time.

When the writer purchased his first daylilies (this is the almost universally used common name for plants of the genus *hemerocallis*) from Mr. Houdyshel two decades ago, it would have been difficult to visualize the progress to be made in the ensuing years. Improvements include a greatly extended color range, larger flowers, new forms, broader petals, heavier substance and longer blooming season. Amazingly, the daylilies in most local gardens are very old varieties and most often are relegated to an out-of-the-way corner. The truly marvelous modern hybrids deserve a choice garden spot where, with carefully chosen companion plants, they will provide colorful displays for months.

Hemerocallis resemble both the true lily and the amaryllis. Most botanists now place them in the amaryllis family. They are fleshy rooted perennials with long, narrow, heavily ribbed deep green foliage arranged in fan-shaped clusters. The foliage may be evergreen, semi-evergreen or deciduous. The slender flower scapes rise from the crown of the plant and bloom above the foliage, varying in height from less than a foot to over eight feet. Flowers range in diameter from less than two

inches to ten inches or more. A typical daylily flower has six segments (three petals and three sepals) arranged in a symmetrical pattern.

Although the daylily has often been sold on the premise that it thrives on neglect and flourishes anywhere, this is at best a half-truth. Certainly, as with most plants, it responds to good care and gives corresponding results. Lots of humus in the soil is probably the most important single requisite, and this is especially true of very light or very heavy soils. Lots of water, especially at blooming time, is almost equally important. Feeding should be done carefully, never a great deal of fertilizer at one time. Some of the feeding practices that have given various growers good results include the use of a liquid fish fertilizer, mulching with steer manure (on a sandy soil) and using a mixture of steer manure and cottonseed meal. The writer is now using, with excellent success, the plastic coated fertilizer which releases a very small amount of nutrient every time the plants are watered. Two annual applications of this fertilizer (March and July) are ample. Occasionally a plant has shown chlorotic symptoms (pale foliage with deeper green veins) and has responded quickly to an application of chelated trace elements. Insect pests are not numerous, commonest being aphids and thrips, controlled by any of several good insecticides. Aphids are sometimes found on the new growth in spring and thrips prefer the flowers, often causing a mottled appearance.

Full sun has been found by the writer the best exposure for *hemerocallis*, and the sun in Poway can be

hot at times! The best modern varieties (as well as many older ones) take the sun well. If a variety is not completely sun tolerant it probably should be discarded, although there are a few which are worth protecting with partial shade. Some varieties, especially in the pink, melon and pastel colors, actually become more attractive with each passing hour in the sun. The color at the end of the day may be quite different than at the beginning, without loss of substance or clarity.

Although some varieties of daylilies are available in containers, most specialists sell the plants "bare root." They may be handled in this manner throughout the year, but spring and fall are probably the best times to plant. All plants of any cultivar came from one original plant and were obtained by dividing the clump. Each division (ramet) with attached roots may be planted but a 2-3 ramet plant is preferred. Old clumps should be divided when they become overcrowded, usually in about five years, although the rate of increase varies greatly with the cultivar. Shallow planting is desirable; the crown should not be more than an inch below the soil surface. Plants should be spaced two to three feet apart to prevent eventual crowding.

In Southern California the daylily has a long blooming season; indeed, a few varieties seem to bloom almost the year around. Flowers open best in warm weather, however, the peak bloom in Poway occurring in June and July. Nearer the ocean the season may be a month ahead of this. In addition to early bloomers (April, May here),

midseason (June, July) and late (August, September) there are an increasing number of varieties which are recurrent blooming, having two or more distinct bloom periods. In some varieties this recurrent factor results in almost continuous bloom from spring to fall.

Landscape use of daylilies takes advantage of their long blooming season and the variety of heights and colors available. Although there is a great range of height in both species and hybrids, most hybridizers prefer varieties with relatively low scapes (about 30 inches) which are multiple-branched, carrying the blooms from just above the foliage to the top of the scape. Flower size varies greatly and it is usually more effective when the very small flowers are on short scapes and the large on taller scapes. Placement in the garden cannot be effective unless the height is known before planting, in which case both the miniature (such as "Thumbelina" on 15-inch scapes) and large, tall flowered varieties (such as HI on 60-inch scapes) can be useful. The graceful lines of leaf, scape and flower form of daylilies plus their striking markings and glowing range of colors make them ideal for flower arrangers.

Color variation in hemerocallis must be seen to appreciate the range and subtle nuances of color, texture, ruffling, sparkling overlay, etc. For purposes of general classification, however, two leading hybridizers have listed the following color groupings: (1) pale and intermediate yellow; (2) deep yellow, gold and orange; (3) reds; (4) pinks; (5) melons; (6) blends and (7) bicolors and eyed. To elaborate on these a bit: (1) Includes colors ranging from near-white cream to mid-yellow, many with green throats. This group also includes lovely chartreuse shades such as are found in the famous variety "Lime painted lady." (2) Represents deep yellows, golds and oranges such as "Playboy" (intense, clear, pure orange). (3) Includes a wide range of cherry, rose, black, maroon and brilliant reds, many with a velvety pile overlay. (4) Represents a remarkable development of pink tones ranging from blush to salmon to lavender to rose pinks of almost endless variety. (5) Melons are of the newest and most popular color class and difficult to describe: a great variety of shades, many pastel, in which pink, apricot, yellow and orange are smoothly blended. A clump of "Cadence" seen in full bloom in a coastal garden last season typifies this class; it was fabulously beautiful. (6)

Blends include varieties in which two or more distinct colors, each separately apparent, are skillfully blended. The variety "Peach brocade," described as a blend in the tones of an Elberta peach, typifies this class. (7) Bicolors and eyed includes those varieties in which petals and sepals are of different colors (such as "Teahouse," lavender pink and pale yellow) or in which a strong eyezone above the throat contrasts with the ground color of the petals (as in Mrs. Pattison's "Spectacular," golden yellow with wine red eye). This elaboration really gives just an inkling of the color variations, as for instance no mention has been made of the brilliant bronze tones (as in "Great Scott") or black-purple, as in Mr. Craig's striking "Purple Satin."

Flower form in daylilies is as intriguing as the colors. One of the goals of hybridizers has been increased petal breadth and this has been achieved to a remarkable degree in some varieties. Another attractive development is in strongly recurved flowers, petals and sepals curled back giving the flower a rounded appearance (see cut of "Flirtation"). The "spider" type flower is another elegant form, as illustrated here by "Kindly Light." Raised midribs and twisted petal tips add interest to other varieties.

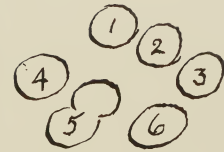
Overall evaluation of daylilies as proposed by two leading hybridizers gives 20% to the plant (health, vigor and balance); 20% to the scape (flowering and strength); and 60% to the



GOLD BRUSHED ROSE Gold, petals brushed with rose, center rose, five-inch petal spread.



DAYLILIES FROM THE GARDEN OF MRS. DOUGLAS PATTISON, CORONA DEL MAR



1. *Mom's Melon* (Craig) full petal orange
2. *Spectacular* (Pattison) deep yellow maroon center
3. *Chetco*, lemon yellow
4. *Ann Claudet*, full petal medium yellow
5. *Gold Brushed Rose* (Pattison) center rose and petal brushed rose
6. *Neyron Rose* — rose to benna

flower (color, form, substance and texture, open and extended bloom period, distinction and sheer beauty).

Because the daylily is easy to hybridize and results are obtained quickly (as early as 12 months from pollen to a new variety in flower), it has been the object of intensive breeding both by professional and amateur. Almost anyone who has grown daylilies extensively for a period of time succumbs to the temptation of crossing two good varieties in the hope of combining their best qualities in one offspring. Fortunately, this quite often happens, hence the rapid improvement from year to year. For this reason, a list of recommended varieties will change considerably from time to time.

The "popularity poll" of the 100 best daylilies taken annually by the American Hemerocallis Society is a valuable consensus from hobbyists with large and small collections, from all parts of the country. From the latest of these polls (1964) two lists have been compiled. One is of the first twenty; the other is the latter twenty evergreen varieties. The latter is for those who must have green foliage throughout the year, but there are so

many outstanding deciduous and semi-evergreen varieties that these cannot be omitted from a representative collection. The foliage of deciduous varieties usually starts growing in late January or early February and from this time to mid-spring is generally more attractive than that of evergreen varieties whose foliage has endured the vicissitudes of winter. In Poway, both evergreen and deciduous varieties have bloomed well, but there is evidence that in warmer winter areas some deciduous varieties may not be able to acclimatize.

Despite great advances, hemerocallis are likely to show even more rapid improvement in the next decade. The wild species, mostly from Asia, with yellow, orange or fulvous flowers, were the only available garden daylilies till 1892, when the first hybrid was introduced. This variety, "Apricot," was a direct cross between two species, from the English hybridizer Yeld. The first American hybrid, "Florham," was introduced in 1899, also a direct cross between two species. Since that time, the majority of daylilies have been bred in the United States, some of the leading pioneer

breeders being Sass, Nesmith and Stout. Their hybrids were bred to high standards and have provided the "raw material" for most of today's hybrids. Breeders contributing to the modern varieties in the current popularity poll include Fay, Hall, Kraus, Spalding, Claar, Russell, Lester, Wheeler, Taylor, Connell, Munson and Milliken. The late Mr. Milliken of Arcadia, California, notable breeder of iris and daylilies, holds the unique distinction that, despite a ten-year interval since his last introduction, four of the top twenty evergreen varieties are of his breeding. Other notable Southern California breeders are Tom Craig in Escondido; Mrs. Douglas Pattison in Corona del Mar; Hamilton P. Traub in La Jolla, and Quin Buck, developed at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia. The latter two are also pioneers in the development of tetraploid hemerocallis, which opens up a whole new world of possible improvements in color, substance, size, vigor, etc. Truly, the hemerocallis as it is found at its best today, is a wonderful garden subject. And the hemerocallis of a decade hence could well show advances almost beyond our present ability to visualize.

American Hemerocallis Society
POPULARITY POLL FOR 1964
20 Top Varieties

All Varieties

1. Frances Fay (melon-yellow)
2. Luxury Lace (lavender-pink)
3. Satin Glass (blend)
4. Cartwheels (golden yellow)
5. Alan (red)
6. Rare China (blend)
7. Jake Russell (gold)
8. Lime Painted Lady (chartreuse)
9. Bess Ross (red)
10. Fairy Wings (yellow)
11. Dorcas (salmon pink)
12. President Rice (golden yellow)
13. Cosette (blend)
14. Multnomah (melon)
15. War Eagle (red)
16. Atlas (pale yellow)
17. Playboy (orange)
18. George Cunningham (melon)
19. Quincy (eyed pastel)
20. Grecian Gift (pink)

Evergreen Varieties

1. Lime Painted Lady (chartreuse)
2. Dorcas (salmon pink)
3. Cosette (blend)
4. Playboy (orange)
5. Quincy (eyed pastel)
6. Grecian Gift (pink)
7. Golden Dewdrop (yellow dwarf)
8. Salmon Sheen (salmon orange)
9. Pappy Gates (gold blend)
10. Grand Canyon (peach beige)
11. Angel Robes (pale yellow)
12. Mentone (rose)
13. Silver Sails (pale yellow)
14. Dream Mist (pink blend)
15. Capri (apricot)
16. Myra Hinson (light yellow dwarf)
17. Golden Showpiece (dusted gold)
18. High Noon (orange yellow)
19. Cradle Song (golden yellow)
20. Sideshow (buff yellow)

BACK ISSUES OF CALIFORNIA
GARDEN MAGAZINE WANTED!

Do you have back issues of CALIFORNIA GARDEN lying around your house or garden center? If you can use the space, we can use the magazines. We need especially the June 1964 issue, of which a short supply was printed which is now exhausted.

Other issues that we need to complete our office Master File are; Spring 1960; Spring 1958 and Autumn 1958; Spring 1956; Autumn 1955; and any issues prior to 1950. You can bring or mail any issues that you are willing to give up to Librarian Alice Greer or to the Floral Building. We would appreciate your cooperation very much.



ROLAND HOYT*
RECOMMENDS

CALLIANDRA

Continual and frequently repeated requests for the name of the unusual and colorful plants in round white pots at "C" Street in front of the Administration Building of the new City Concourse in San Diego, suggest treatment of this genera of tropical plants that have adapted well to the regions.

The species in question and illustrated by the Alfred Hottes sketch, is *Calliandra inequilatera*, the most practical for use, the more easily obtainable and probably the most spectacular in flower. The foliage, bronze when young is more substantial, even leathery as compared with other species, adorning the arching, long-reaching, stout stems that adapt it particularly as an espalier on a large scale. The dark pink of filament and stamen, showing from October through March, appears gathered into a ball two to three inches in diameter. This form gives to it the rather commonly accepted name of "Powderpuff Shrub." Hugh Evans brought it from Bolivia.

This is representative of a small group of shrubs found infrequently in Southern California which merit wider use in garden and landscape if placed properly for their not too unreasonable requirements. The delicate little species, *C. californica*, growing 3-4 feet in height is slightly spiny and carries purple tufts of stamens that are not spectacular. It is native in Lower California and may be synonymous with the species, *C. peninsulare* from the La Paz region, grown and described by Frank Gander. It will be very drought resistant, as will be the smaller species, *C. eriophylla*, only some 18 inches high, coming from Arizona and other areas of the Southwest. Neither will be easily found in

nurseries, but seed, where available, cast over a hot, dry, south-facing hillside in the fall will give a haze of color and help in soil erosion control.

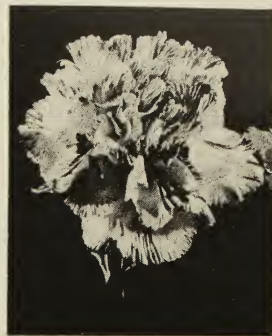
A more common form is *C. tweedii*, which grows as a slender-stemmed irregular tree 6-8 feet or to 12-15 feet against construction. The flowering here is red to purple in less than half-round heads. It is distinct for the rigid, characteristically unpredictable line habit of stems as an espalier or as a small tree used in a shrubby border. This seems to be the hardiest in frost areas, withstanding as much as 15 degrees according to Hugh Evans. This one I saw in his garden as *Inga pulcherrima* in 1932. It still may be found under that name. It is very long-lived in good drainage. The species, *C. portoricensis*, from the Caribbean area is similar and displays ephemeral white flowers. This is a wide-spreading lacy shrub or kind of tree ultimately, tenuous throughout, stem, foliage and especially the flowers. After a heavy dew, these take on the bedraggled look of a lady without cap, emerging dripping from a swim.

Generally, these are pretty good garden plants of very open structure and unobtrusive color as above. A major character is drought resistance. At the same time they will adapt to considerable moisture if surplus water gets away. Any good to average garden soil will be satisfactory. They take full sun in extreme heat or as much as half-shade. The plant can be pruned to a more compact form, but it should be observed that a great part of the desirable qualities is represented by finely delineated stem and slight-made foliage.

CARNATIONS

for the Home Garden

by Seward T. Besemer



The carnation of cut flower fame is the species *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Varieties have been selected and developed especially for strong stems, large flowers, and commercial productivity.

Although the related species such as the "garden pinks" and Sweet William are useful for borders and some cutting, the discussion that follows concerns only the culture of the varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the true carnation.

The ideal requirements for carnations are high light intensity, cool days (about 75° F.) and night temperatures of 50 to 55° F. Soil should be well-drained. A sandy loam amended with about 25 per cent by volume of organic matter such as sphagnum peat moss, redwood shavings, or other long lasting wood products is excellent. A slightly acid pH is best although a neutral soil is acceptable.

Because the carnation is a "cool" growing plant, it will perform best along the coastal strip. In warmer areas a light shade or a cool location will benefit growth.

Gardeners might well follow the pattern of planting used by commercial growers in San Diego County. Plants are set out in June or July. The single stem is "pinched" a few weeks later to leave 4 to 5 leaf joints that will grow side stems. Often one-half or more of the second side stems are pinched again to produce a bushy plant. For strong straight stems for cut flowers, some support is required either by a single stake per plant with ties or by a series of stakes and wires for several plants.

When the terminal flower bud is about one-half inch or so in diameter, the side buds are gently pulled away. This practice produces large flowers.

By planting carnations in early summer, the plants will become well established with several stems so as to pro-

duce many flowers during the fall, winter, and spring months.

Carnations require a fairly large amount of fertilizer for good production. Commercial growers supply 5 pounds of single super phosphate, 5 to 10 pounds of dolomite limestone, and one-half pound of muriate of potash to each 100 square feet of area before planting. This pre-plant fertilizer application should be mixed well before setting plants. If this procedure is followed, a monthly application of nitrogen at the rate of about 1/4 to 1/3 pounds of *actual* nitrogen per 100 square feet of area per month will maintain this nutrient. Potash should be applied about every 3 months at the rate of about 1/4 pound of K₂O per 100 square feet.

Fertility can also be maintained by injections of the nutrients at small amounts frequently in the irrigation water. A complete all-purpose fertilizer can be used or an organic fertilizer such as blood meal can be used with good results. The main objective is to apply the necessary amount of nutrients during the year.

Watering carnations depends on weather and soil conditions. Soil should be kept moist but not overwet. A flooding-type irrigation is best, applying enough water to wet at least 12 inches of soil. Irrigation frequency may vary from every 3 days on sandy soil in summer weather to every 10 to 14 days on fine textured soils in winter.

For the best quality cut flowers, one must obtain commercial carnation varieties which are propagated by cuttings only. The "Sims" varieties constitute most commercial plantings.

Many of the carnation plants purchased through nurseries are seedlings. They will produce good plants but are generally not as vigorous nor can you be certain of flower color and type desired.

If you have a desirable carnation

variety it may be propagated true to type by selecting vigorous cuttings from side shoots without flower buds. Cuttings should be 4 to 6 inches long with 4 to 5 pairs of leaves. The cuttings are best taken by breaking from the plant and placing immediately in the rooting media. A hormone powder may be used. The rooting media can consist of coarse sand, coarse sand and peat moss, vermiculite, or perlite. A temperature of 65° F. is best for rooting. A slight shade over the rooting area and frequent light sprinkling with a fine water mist is helpful. A cutting should root in 3 weeks and be ready for planting to the growing area immediately.

Carnations do not breed true from seed so must be propagated by cuttings to continue a certain variety indefinitely.

There are several diseases of carnations, some of soil origin and others which affect foliage. If plants become infected so as to kill the roots, cause the plant to wilt, or die, the soil should be fumigated before replanting. Foliage diseases can be controlled with proper sprays or dusts. Cleanliness, good ventilation between plants, and avoidance of wetting foliage will help to control diseases.

Insects, particularly flower thrips, spider mites, several worm species, aphids, and snails can all be easily controlled with a spray program of selected insecticides.

The amateur gardener interested in fine carnations might do well to consider also growing several varieties of the commercial miniature carnations. The name "miniatures" refers primarily to the smaller but more abundant flowers. The plants grow nearly equal in height to the standard varieties. The miniatures do not require disbudding and produce a spray of several flowers per stem. There are varieties of every flower color except blue and green.

A BOOK IN THE HAND

by Alice Mary Greer

Garden Spice and Wild Pot-Herbs:

Walter C. Muensch and Myron A. Rice, Woodcuts by Elfriede Abbe, Comstock Publishing Associates, A Division of Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1955, Box-cased, 211 pages, \$10.00.

At times a book outstandingly fascinating in all its aspects reaches us. Such is *Garden Spice and Wild Pot-Herbs*. But where has it been all these years? (Published in 1955) It has just come to me.

Walter C. Muensch, ex-Professor of Botany, Cornell University, spent a long lifetime growing, studying and lecturing about herbs. Because he had received throughout the years so many inquiries from other herb enthusiasts, he realized the need for a book such as this. Myron A. Rice, his co-author, a retired Yale University research scientist, an authority in botany and horticulture, has had wide experience in nursery management and in teaching. These two authorities, together with illustrator Elfriede Abbe, have produced a work of art.

The book is a collector's item, reminiscent of the old herbals of the Middle Ages, with their hand-drawn lettering. Beautifully printed in a type of that period, on high-quality stock, illustrated by wood engravings done by the scientific illustrator, Elfriede Abbe, it gives the feeling of having come from the hand of one of the old masters. Even the jacket cover is a delight to the eye, so pleasing in design is the drawing of the herbs thereon pictured. The lovely binding and box-case are artistic and unique. Seventy illustrations, including fifty full-page plates, made from original woodcuts which are illustrations of live plants grown in Ithaca, New York, are superb examples of graphic art. A delightful and artistic chart, drawings of herb seeds, adds interest and information. By all counts much more than a reference book. Congratulations to all who in any way have had a hand in this distinctive publication!

If you are an herbalist, either as a gardener or as a devotee of the culinary art, this is your book to get and to give.

Books reviewed in these columns are available for reference and circulation in the Mary A. Greer Memorial Library, Floral Building, Balboa Park. Open to members of the San Diego Floral Association.

Herbs—culinary, household, savory, aromatic, condimental, or sweet garden plants grown for flavoring or seasoning foods, improving the diet and preparing beverages — have been cultivated and used since ancient times. Some have medicinal values and were employed in the medicinal practice of the ancients, by herbalists of the Middle Ages and by physicians and domestic practitioners of the more recent past and present era. To a limited extent, herbs are still so used. Although most culinary herbs are of Old World origin, some are indigenous to America and were utilized by the Indians of this continent.

Unfortunately in much of the information published on herbs, emphasis has been placed on the historical and legendary aspects, or on the culinary or cosmetic angles. There has been a regrettable lack of accurate botanical information, because many herb writers and enthusiasts have had little or no scientific training. Catalogs and advertisements are inaccurate, hence confusions face most of the herb gardeners and cooks. This scientific study will help clear up many of these existing problems.

More than 250 common and exotic herbs are described in this volume, their uses and culture briefly treated. Propagation, harvesting and subsequent treatment are discussed. There is a delightful, but brief, explanation of the classification and naming of plants in botanical study. A glossary is helpful in understanding the botanical terms which must be employed to a large extent in the descriptions, since they permit accuracy in the necessarily brief statements. The French, German, and Italian names given with the descriptions of each herb, are useful to persons familiar with herbs under foreign names.

Writes Muensch, "If this book helps to spread more accurate botani-

cal knowledge of the herbs among home gardeners and amateur growers and helps to bring more people good eating, it shall have accomplished its purpose." Certainly it has not only accomplished its avowed purpose, but has also contributed largely to the field of art, for is not good eating an art and is not botanical knowledge an art? Assuredly, there has been no more beautiful nor better book on herbs in modern times.

Spring Wildflowers of the San Francisco Bay Region; Helen K. Shar-smith; University of California Press; 1965. 192 pages, paper cover, \$2.25.

There are so many good features to this publication, that I'd like to see it dressed up a bit.

Too bad that a better format, not a second-rate one, as this is, could not have been used to clothe the really fine and valuable contents! This is not a book that one at first glance would select for pleasurable reading or inspection. But after reading it one appreciates its scientific accuracy, its helpful suggestions and its keys to spring wildflowers.

Fifty-eight thumbnail color plates give a zest to the otherwise rather drab little book, that never-the-less is a good thing to tuck away in one's pocket or car when starting on a nature excursion.

Bear in mind, however, that the text deals only with those wildflowers found in the San Francisco Bay area, and that the line is drawn between spring wildflowers and summer wildflowers. As nature habitually jumps barriers and disregards seasons to a certain extent, many of the flowers treated in the book are also found in other areas and the information given can apply to other localities. Hence the book has a larger reading public than its author perhaps intended.

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Portrait by Eugene Cooper

My life is a pot-herb of Flowers and Friends. Add determination and tenacity, an inheritance from England and New England, and parents with a love of beauty and poetry. Birth and life in the horticultural paradise of California.

Into this, toss the Alfred D. Robinson, Kate Olivia Sessions, the San Diego Floral Association, and a large family of older cousins to guide me. The result is a very satisfying life of business in the growing city of San Diego.

Now at eighty-five, there is great happiness in retrospect. The messages from former customers of the Flower Shop, the letters from young people who had their training with me in the Rainford Flower Shop, and are now owners of shops scattered from Oregon to Indiana; the affectionate regards of my old friends in the Floral Association—these are the fragrances of life.

Alice M. Rainford

Early San Diego Flower Shows

by Alice Mary Rainford

What happy memories I have of the early flower shows given by the San Diego Floral Association. The first one was at Unity Hall in 1909, on Sixth street between B and C streets. When the call went out by newspaper and telephone for flowers to decorate with, we had no idea what the response would be. When the committee gathered to arrange them they were amazed at the tremendous quantity. Flowers, palm leaves and greenery were piled high in the middle of the room. There were many trips back and forth to Miss Session's shop around the corner for vases and baskets. Every container available was put to use. The Association was off to a grand start. Then a show at Germania Hall, the old turnverein on G street, with a stage for music, and our good speakers, and plenty of room for our tables for displays, which by the way were boards on saw horses covered with white paper, the ends of newsprint paper donated by the *San Diego Union*, always generous with supplies and publicity. How we appreciated the material from the Balboa Park when, in large buildings with

wall space to cover, they would give us Giant Bamboo—so effective.

There were two shows at the Grant Hotel, one was on the Palm Court about the time the hotel opened. Mr. Irving Gill, the architect, designed pergolas radiating from the fountain, Mr. Bernard brought tall potted palms, Mr. Robinson brought hanging baskets of fuchsias and begonias to suspend from the pergolas and a collection of Staghorn ferns for the posts. Mr. Otto had a display of shrubs and trees. Altogether it was a delightful show and a treat to the guests who began to arrive at the hotel.

I shall never forget the show at Mission Pavilion at the north end of Park Boulevard. Flowers were plentiful and we had wonderful cooperation from Mr. Davidson, Mr. Spreckels' representative there. Mr. Barnhart, Los Angeles horticulturalist, brought down a new thing, the Avocado! He had only a very few fruits and we had never seen them before as none were grown here then. He cut them in tiny half-inch bits and put them on toothpicks and each of us had a chance to sample them, barely ripe. We all

thought them like a nut in flavor and quite delicious.

The second show at the Grant Hotel was in the dining room and the special feature was arches we covered with Dorothy Perkins roses brought from Mr. Robinson's Rosecroft Gardens. He had them growing as pillar roses in the rose gardens where the chief display was the Frau Karl Druschki, those huge white roses so in contrast with the tiny, brilliant pink Dorothy Perkins.

There was a show in the Buxton Arcade between Fourth and Fifth streets where many San Diego business houses had small branch shops for a time. Before all the stores were occupied we had a show there and had such fine cooperation from friends in Los Angeles. I recall a wonderful quantity of Iris sent down by Charles Morton, one of the wholesale florists there. It filled a long bench with lovely quality blossoms. Then there were the later beautiful shows in Balboa Park where our dear Mrs. Greer, Miss Sessions and the Park department showed what a combined effort could accomplish.

Bring in the Roses

By Alice M. Rainford

IN OUR home we use roses more than any other flower. One reason for this is that here in our climate we have some roses in bloom any time of year.

They are always enjoyable in any type of room. You can use them for a modern dramatic design, for a line effect, or for a natural cottage-type arrangement.

I do not need to urge you to use glass as often as possible for a container. A famous English artist, who was serving on a purchasing committee for the San Diego Floral Association called my attention to the fact that the pottery vases, which we were considering, would cut off the stems abruptly at the top of the vase line, while glass permitted the stems to show and added much to the beauty of the arrangement.

As all cut roses keep longer if the leaves are removed from the lower part of the stem, it is often desirable to cut a separate bunch of rose foliage to add to the arrangement. You will not care to add extra foliage if you are using many blossoms in your vase, as each stem carries a few leaves. If you are picking from your own garden, an arrangement will be much more lovely uncrowded than crowded. A graceful spray of foliage, cut where it will not be missed on the bush, a close bud, or a fullblown rose may add just the needed touch. When you purchase hothouse roses you are loath to cut them to uneven lengths. Yet how much doing so adds to the grace of your bouquet!

Roses are so queenly that you seldom see them arranged in combination with other flowers and, if you need to make a larger effect, you will find it better to use a very small flower or branches or vine sprays. I have always enjoyed arranging pink roses and *Clematis paniculata*. However, I would never think of using anything so dainty with red roses. Nothing is so effective there as beautiful dark-green leaves.

Lately our fern basket of *Davalia* (Rabbit's-foot-fern) has been so full that we have enjoyed bringing leaves of it into the house and they are lovely with our Dainty Bess rose, which up to the last of August has supplied a steady number of buds for our breakfast table; but her foliage is not too good this year.

BERGEROCACTUS

by R. Mitchel Beauchamp

First of a series of articles concerning the *Native Cacti of S D County*

EVERY traveler who has passed over the roads of San Diego County has undoubtedly noticed the unique form of the cactus plant. Almost anywhere in the county there is a cactus within short walking distance. The combination of a distinctive feature and relative abundance makes our members of the Cactaceae a rewarding group to know and be able to identify.

San Diego County is blessed with the largest selection of cacti in California. Essentially, all the genera in the state have one or more representatives in our county. These genera are: *Opuntia*, *Mammillaria*, *Ferocactus*, *Echinocereus* and *Bergerocactus*.

Possibly the strangest cactus genus in the county is *Bergerocactus*. This genus is monotypic in that it has only one species in the genus, *Bergerocactus emoryi*. Commonly called the Coast Button Cactus, *B. emoryi* appears velvety and straw-yellow from a distance but closer examination shows a plant with many narrow ridges or ribs extending the entire length of the plant body. The spines are very brittle, clear yellow and arranged as a random aggregation of long and short spines. The mature plant consists of a growth of ascending stems which may have a height variance of two to six feet and usually grows as a large clump which may reach a diameter of seventeen feet or more. An old growth will contain both the new, velvet-appearing growth on the perimeter and in the center, a collection of old, black stems with more new growth arising from them.

The flower buds appear mainly along the sun-facing side of the stem during late February. The small, yellow, tube-like flowers bloom from early March to late May. Strangely enough the unique feature of *B. emoryi* is not its flower which is beautiful in its own right, but the fruit.

After pollination the ovary or immature fruit continues to grow. About August the fruit usually attains a globular shape that is about one inch

in diameter. These golden spheres seem well protected with their coats of yellow spines and look much like small, golden sea urchins. But the most impressive aspect of *B. emoryi* is seen on a hot summer afternoon.

Due to the heat of the mid-day sun the fruit heats and swells. Slowly a mysterious crimson mixture of seed and pulp is exuded. This gelatinous cord may reach a length of six inches before it breaks off or is eaten by the fauna in the area where this cactus grows.

The distribution of *B. emoryi* extends from approximately two hundred and fifty miles south of the border in Baja California northward to Orange County. Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands are included in its distribution north of the border in addition to the adjacent islands of Baja California's west coast. In our county *B. emoryi* may be seen in a number of locales.

The easiest and most accessible location is the Cabrillo National Monument. A nature trail on the west side of the lighthouse passes by a healthy growth in addition to other plants of the area. One large colony grows on the west slope of Chester Grade as it climbs to Otay Mesa and Brown Field. Another area where the plant is very plentiful is northeast of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Station at San Ysidro. But this area is off-limits to everyone since the Border Patrol has raked roads in the area for the detection of those crossing the border illegally. The last and probably most important location is Monument Beach.

Located on what used to be the most southwestern point in the United States, Monument Beach is the type locality of *Bergerocactus emoryi*. At the present time this area is closed to the public by the Naval Electronics Laboratory. But they will grant permission to visit the area if such a need arises. Being the type locality, it is probably better that the area is protected because it was here in 1852 that Dr. Engelmann first discovered the plant from which the description of the species was made.

Should anyone desire to visit any of these sites it is advised that they not disturb or collect this plant. A county ordinance makes it an offense to disturb any cacti in the county and since *Bergerocactus emoryi* is considered the rarest cactus in the county there is always that matter of conserving the plant for future generations to admire.

Calendar of Care

June & July In Your Garden

by Ed Ogden



Warm days and warm nights and plenty of sunshine — and masses of color from bougainvillea, hibiscus, gardenias, oleanders and many other flowering plants — we associate with tropical weather. Tuberous begonias, fuchsias, impatiens and coleus bring color to shady areas where azaleas and camellias held forth this past spring. In sunny garden areas the first bloom of zinnias, dwarf dahlias, marigolds and asters brighten the landscape and provide cut flowers for arrangements indoors.

Second plantings of these and other summer and fall flowers will provide bloom on into late fall — interplant new sets between mature plants in bloom now. Named varieties of all types of chrysanthemums are available as little rooted cuttings in bands, and will become large clumps with many blossoms by the time of their blooming period in the fall. Dahlia tubers can be planted on through these months for full production later in the summer. And of course many gardeners set out gladiolus bulbs every month of the year.

Now that the soil has warmed up we are in the ideal time to plant subtropical fruits, knowing they will establish rapidly and develop good root systems and heavier wood before any chance of frost next winter. In addition to the familiar citrus, avocados, loquats, guavas, sapotes and cherimoyas, there is a lengthening list of proven subtropical fruits for our areas. The **EarliGold mango** has produced tasty, mature fruit in San Diego County, without traces of tur-

pentine flavor nor the stringy texture usually found. The **Surinam Cherry**, *Eugenia uniflora*, is available in improved strains. The mountain papaya, while slightly inferior to those we regard as Hawaiian varieties, at least will mature sweet fruit in our so-called frost-free zones. The **Barbados Cherry**, *Malpighia glabra* (also known as *Acerola*, and in the Islands as "Vitamin-C Plant"), doubles in brass as an attractive shrub and a reliable producer of good fruit. The dwarf **Chinese banana**, *Musa cavendishii*, bears much more readily than the common fruiting banana and with a choice musky flavor, and grows only six or seven feet tall. The tropical guava, *Psidium guajava*, is well proven for our areas, both the pink- and yellow-fleshed types, and makes an attractive large shrub in the landscape. Lychee trees *Litchii chinensis*, are being imported bare-root from Hawaii and established in containers for planting, and have successfully produced in North San Diego County. And others are under test, with varying results by area and by grower, including the true pineapple. Lovers of the out-of-the-ordinary are urged to work these fruiting plants into their landscapes for added interest and production.

Abundant production of foliage and flowers with the warmer season inevitably brings with it an abundance of insects and diseases to plague the gardener. And here prevention is the by-word. From bitter experience we can say that the ounce of prevention is worth many hours of hard work and despair at the damage that could

have been prevented. A few tips: scatter Chlordane dust over all lawn, ground cover areas and planting beds to prevent damage from cutworms, lawn moth larvae, wire worms and similar pests. In addition, dust around the perimeter of your property, around the foundation, and criss-crossing throughout the grounds, in order to kill ants — the ants themselves are harmless, but are the means of locomotion for scale, mealybug and non-flying aphids. Spray Captan on plants and ground covers subject to mildew — Captan is inexpensive, it adheres to leaf surfaces well, and is an outstanding preventative. Test the new systemic insecticide Cygon on plants subject to attacks by mites and insects to determine its toxicity, and where possible use this material to convert the plants' sap itself into an insecticide. Clean up excessive accumulations of trash, dead leaves and blossoms, etc., beneath plantings, so they will not serve as breeding places for varmits and treat lawns with turf fungicides (preferably mercury-based) to avoid the often-seen dead patches from root fungi.

We have observed an interesting trend in the preferences of the public in selection of deciduous plants such as roses, stone fruits, small berries, such shade trees as birch and sycamore. Ten years ago ninety-five percent of these plants were sold as dormant stock during the "bare-root" planting season. Increasingly we find that gardeners prefer to plant their rose gardens and home orchards using plants established in containers in the

nurseries, even with the slightly higher cost involved. Advantages are several: being able to see the plants actually in flower or fruit; not limiting the planting period to the two or three months of the bare-root season; no mortality in new plantings as is often encountered in planting of bare-root stock; and gaining a full growing season for the plants. Many horticulturists feel that within a few years practically all such plantings will follow this approach, with its advantages.

San Diego County Fair time is with us, and exhibitors and spectators from Santa Barbara to Tijuana — and from many farther points — are making the horticultural displays the feature of the Fair more and more each year. The Fair management recognizes this situation, and has been doing a superb job of assisting exhibitors and promoting the horticultural side of the event. Without question the displays of flowers, landscaping, and rare and exotic plants are the finest on the West Coast, so don't miss it either as a participant or spectator.

Once again we've had a disappointing rainy season, with almost all the precipitation occurring in one two-week period. Our "normal" rainfall is at best a bare minimum, and only

one of the last eight or ten winters has brought this normal amount. Our concern is twofold: our native plants, and plants from other regions that naturalize here, are not receiving the minimum needed to survive without irrigation. And we lose the beneficial leaching action of rains, so desirable in our areas predominantly irrigated with Colorado River and other alkaline water. Much of the native chaparral is in danger of dying out should the dry weather continue. And in our gardens it will be necessary to follow a program of heavy leaching if the acid-loving, alkali-sensitive plants are to do well through the season. Remember the range of water penetration in different soils: one inch of water will penetrate 12 inches to 15 inches in gravelly or sandy soils, and only 5 inches to 6 inches in heavy clay or adobe soils.

Penetration takes place in seconds in light soils, whereas adobe may require an hour or more to receive an inch of water. So it might be necessary to apply as much as 20 inches to 24 inches to properly leach the root zone of trees and large shrubs; and areas under sprinklers might require 24 to 48 hours of sufficient penetration.

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Irises

by James E. Watkins

President, San Diego-Imperial
Counties Iris Society

The blooming season is over, except for rebloomers and occasional late varieties. There is a sigh of relief after frenzied activity, seeing the shows and gardens, and keeping up with our own gardens, but there is also a feeling of reluctance, like a child wanting Christmas to last forever. If there are enough varieties in the garden Christmas will last, especially if a number are rebloomers. These have been popular in southern California gardens for many years because they are ideally suited here, but unfortunately most of them are not up to modern standards of what a good flower should be. There are a few good reasonably priced ones, and some superb ones still in the luxury bracket. Ask your local iris nurseryman for recommendations. Now is the main buying season, and if you have looked at irises in gardens and shows you probably have a long want list. If at all possible, try to buy locally. The rhizomes are already acclimated to our area, whereas it often takes rhizomes from other regions a year to become adapted, even if they were originally bred here. There are a dozen or more good nurseries in southern California to serve you, and their prices compete with anyone.

Planting

In southern California irises can be planted twelve months of the year except at high altitudes where there might be freezing. Most nurseries ship only during the summer months. There is disagreement as to the ideal time for here, some saying in June, others in September, with the former probably having a bit of the edge. If planted then or in early July the plants can get established before the hottest part of summer, and with adequate watering during the hot months they will probably produce better clumps

by next spring.

There are those who divide clumps and replant immediately without cutting back roots or foliage. I have tried this method, but it appears to me to hold no particular advantages. It does prove that irises will respond to any sort of decent treatment. Actually a sound rhizome, even without roots, can go many months before planting, often a year. The commercial grower usually dries off his planting ground before digging, knowing plants will ship better than when overly fat with moisture.

The ideal planting method is to dig two holes with an inch space between them. Shave off that inch just a little, place the rhizome on it, dividing the roots to go as deep as possible on each side, and fill in with good soil, with about half an inch over the rhizome itself. I like to put a small handful of all-purpose fertilizer and a bit of trace elements in the holes, mixing thoroughly with the dirt, before placing the rhizomes. Firm the soil well. If you are planting three or four rhizomes of the same variety together, space them about eight or ten inches apart with all the fans pointing the same compass direction, that is not all facing outwards or inwards. As increase comes, it will fill in the spaces between. Water thoroughly and deeply and keep especially moist until you see new growth coming.

If you have a great many irises to plant, this method can become a burden, and then I usually dig just one hole, holding the rhizome just below ground level while filling and firming in. Many commercial growers cut off all roots, making planting easier yet, and often ridding the plants of nematodes in the process. These are tiny pests that infest much of California soil causing lumps on the roots, poor growth and even death of the plant. If you suspect nematodes, it is best to trim off all the roots and then soak the rhizomes for an hour in a half-and-half solution of Chlorox. Rinse using a brush and running water afterward until all odor is gone. That should rid most of them from



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the plant. However, nematodes remain in the soil and it is difficult and often expensive to fumigate. There are nematode killers on the market which can be put into the soil near living plants, and these products are the ones most used by experienced gardeners, except for the commercial grower who is in a better position to fumigate. In using such a product, be careful to follow directions. Too much can stunt growth badly. Sterilize your garden tools also after each time you work in infested soil. Nematodes will attack in any soil, but especially when it is sandy, and least when there is an abundance of humus.

Dividing Iris

When to dig and divide irises? Nation-wide, the usual recommendation is every three or four years. But many prefer to dig and divide them every year, maintaining they get better flower spikes and better increase. Certainly if a clump has eight or ten fans it needs dividing, even if it is only after one year. A clump of two or three fans can certainly go another year, unless it is an arilbred, and many of these like, or demand yearly division. Dig the clump carefully to avoid damaging rhizomes, then gently break or cut them apart. Some growers dust cuts or breaks with sulphur. Cut the leaves back to about six or eight inches, and the roots to three or four. Discard the rhizome with the old bloom stalk attached unless it is a fine variety and you wish to save as much growth as possible. Although rhizomes that have produced blooms will not do so again, they may put out new growth. Never cut the leaves back on plants you are not dividing, except to keep dead ones off, or to cut back some that are badly infested with leaf spot.

Diseases

Leaf spot is a difficult thing to control, especially where there are many irises, as it is very contagious. It is a fungus that causes small brown spots on the leaves, the spots enlarging with time, until the whole leaf will become streaked with spots. It is seldom fatal, but it isn't pretty either, and steps should be taken to eradicate it. The usual treatment is with a spray containing *zineb*, repeated a second time in a week or ten days. You might have trouble finding such a spray, as many large nurseries will have it without knowing it. You will have to read the fine print on the bottle listing the ingredients to recognize it. Repeat the treatment later if

necessary, each time being sure to re-spray not more than ten days apart.

Leaf spot attacks less where the plants get good air circulation, so try to leave plenty of room between plants. Some varieties are more susceptible than others. Overhead watering helps to spread it, and the ideal way to water is by irrigation between rows. Sometimes this is impractical, and in my own garden all the irises are planted on a slope where overhead watering is a necessity. If appearance is not important don't worry too much about it. Otherwise, try the spray method. Fortunately leaf spot and nematodes are the two main enemies of irises in this area, and bad as they are, we are favored in not having some of the pests that are rampant in other regions. If your space is limited, discard your older and poorer irises each year in favor of something newer. There has been a vast improvement in irises in even the last three years. If these cost a bit more than you want to spend, you will find those from four to eight years old are infinitely better than ten years ago, not unreasonable in price, and a far cry from grandmother's bed of "flags."

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See You At The Fair!

ON June 25, the opening day of the San Diego County Fair at Del Mar, visitors will be delighted by many changes. Cluster lights from underground circuits clear the overhead, new pathways protect the exhibits as well as displaying them to better advantage and raised plastic ceilings that give natural light to former dark floral buildings are most noticeable improvements.

Five acres of floriculture encompass cut flowers, potted plants, hundreds of hanging baskets, three feature orchid displays and four begonia displays, each 400 square feet, and a special Staghorn fern exhibit showing an unusual number of rare varieties. Five large landscape displays will extend west beyond the main flower show.

New categories have been added for carnations, chrysanthemums, orchids and gladioli, both specimens and arrangements, and there are dramatic new shadow boxes to show them off. Judging will be stepped up to once in two days so flowers will stay fresh. 4000 entries will compete for cash premiums.

Seven landscaped gardens—the exhibits where homeowners discover new ideas perfected by the professionals—have been expanded in size as well as prize money. All this through July 5 adds up to the biggest outdoor flower show in the west, all under the supervision of that popular and experienced master showman, Bob Lamp.

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by Carl Truby

President, San Diego Rose Society

FLORIBUNDAS FOR COLOR

The Floribunda or Hybrid Polyantha Rose is the rose for garden color. If you're the type of person who enjoys seeing considerable color in your garden or who likes mass bloom along your driveway or sidewalk, then the Floribunda Rose will always be welcome.

The flowers are of medium size, both single and double, have very little fragrance but bloom continuously. The plants are very hardy and several of the newer introductions are disease resistant with exceptionally strong foliage.

Each year the Floribunda seems to gain in popularity, with around eight hundred varieties having been registered since 1930. In spite of this number very few yellow floribunda's have been introduced, and of those marketed, they seem to be the least vigorous. Recently the orange reds and orange blends have become excitingly popular with at least four good varieties introduced during the past two years.

Many publications indicate that Floribunda Roses may be losing their popularity but each year the growers plant more and each year they continue to sell out. Listed below are my ten favorite Floribundas and something about them.

1. **Winifred Coulter**; deep pink petals with white reverse; repeats very well, bush is vigorous upright with exceptional foliage of dark glossy green. Very mildew resistant.
2. **Suzan Ball**; salmon coral blooms which are high centered and open loosely; slightly spicy fragrance, bush

is vigorous, upright with dark resistant foliage.

3. **Saratoga**; white flowers of good form and lasting quality. Bush is upright and vigorous with dark green resistant foliage.

4. **Little Darling**; introduced nearly ten years ago, this red-orange rose with a base of buttercup yellow, retains its well-deserved popularity. The bush is inclined to sprawl and does best in a fence corner or near a trellis. The bush is very vigorous with dark glossy foliage and is mildew resistant.

5. **Ginger**; orange-red flowers which last a long time both on the bush and cut. Repeats very well. Bush has very good upright growing habits. Disease resistant.

6. **Tom Tom**; light red, high centered flowers with slight spicy fragrance and excellent lasting qualities. Bush is vigorous, upright with dark green foliage that is disease resistant.

7. **Circus**; yellow marked pink, salmon and scarlet; high centered to open, spicy tea fragrance, semi-glossy foliage. Bushy abundant bloom.

8. **Sarabande**; orange-red colored blooms, medium size and single. Slightly fragrant, semi-glossy foliage, bushy, free blooming.

9. **Jiminy Cricket**; tangerine-red, fragrant; foliage glossy, vigorous upright bush with abundant bloom. Mildew resistant.

10. **Small talk**; medium yellow; slight fragrance, short but strong stems. Good lasting quality. Glossy dark green foliage; moderate upright bush, disease resistant. Profuse intermittent blooming.

Perhaps the Floribunda Rose can be promoted somewhat by expanding their section in future shows to include more and larger trophies. Nearly all gardens have at least one Floribunda type rose yet the time and attention goes to the more spectacular Hybrid Teas — only to discover at show time that your best entry was a spray of **Suzan Ball** or some other attractive Floribunda.

Perhaps your driveway, sidewalk, or entry way is the exact spot for a row of mixed or like Floribundas. How better to beautify the landscape than with a nice neat row of floribundas of your favorite color? Try it sometime.

MAKE A POTPOURRI

Camellias

by William T. De France

San Diego Camellia Society

The camellia blooming season is over, other than a few late blooming varieties. Now is the time to give your camellias tender loving care so that you will be rewarded with an abundance of their lovely blooms the next season.

GENERAL CARE:

Camellias planted in the ground should not be moved during their growing season. However, this does not apply to container grown plants; since their root system is not disturbed they can be transplanted any time of the year.

Watch your watering very closely these hot dry days and make sure your plants never dry out. Camellias require a moist soil condition in order to develop and set flower buds for the next blooming season. A mulch applied around the base of the plant will help preserve the moisture and help keep the root system cool. Continue your monthly feeding and spraying program to keep your plants growing and free of injurious insects.

CAMELLIAS GROWN IN CONTAINERS:

Camellias can be grown with very good results in containers, provided they are planted in a porous soil mix with good drainage. Redwood tubs and boxes make excellent containers for camellias. You must use a porous soil media to provide sufficient air space and drainage. For example, a sandy loam soil will hold from 8 to 10 percent water per cubic foot with an air space of 31 percent. Put this same soil in a six inch pot and it will hold from 15 to 18 percent water per cubic foot with an air space of 10 percent. You can see by placing this soil in a pot we have doubled the water holding capacity and reduced the air space by 2/3 rds. One soil mix that has proven satisfactory for container grown camellias is as follows: 50% nitrolized fir bark (particle size 0-1/4), 25% peat moss, and 25% washed plasterer's sand. Also your nurseryman has a number of planter mixes in stock which are especially developed for containers.

A potpourri is nothing more than a mixture of spiced rose petals in a jar. Yet it preserves the fragrance for years. Making one is still as easy as it was in grandmother's day. Reserve petals from some of your fragrant roses.

Spread stripped petals one half inch thick in a flat box. Sprinkle a layer of salt over them and repeat until all the petals are covered. Let stand in a dark closet for about ten days. Stir every day or two but do not break the petals

too much. When petals are perfectly dry, transfer them to jars.

Make a mixture of spices:—one quarter ounce each of ground mace, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon and powdered orris root—and mix them well. Place rose leaves in layers into the jars and cover with the spice mixture, layer after layer. Then add a few drops of attar of roses or oil of roses. From time to time, old cologne can be added.

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Dahlia

by Larry Sisk

San Diego County Dahlia Society

June and July are the months in which flowers are made on dahlia plants.

Many blooming plants are to be found earlier in Southern California — from roots left in the ground from last year and from tubers started indoors to force early flowering — but normally the dahlia is a summer and fall producer.

Actual start of the dahlia blooming season in this moderate climate is during the last week or so of July and the first of August. This is just in time for the big annual show staged in Balboa Park, San Diego, the first weekend in August, and for the other dahlia shows in California on succeeding weekends until mid-September.

Producing the blooms for the shows — making the flowers — is easier with a little knowledge of how dahlias grow.

Plants that will produce exhibition blooms for the San Diego show largely are from roots placed in the ground from mid-April to early May. Rooted cuttings started earlier could have been set out two or three weeks later and still bloom in time.

By the first week of June or so, the little sprouts forcing their way through the garden soil, and the rooted cuttings will be ready for the first process of "manufacturing." That is topping and disbranching.

The tips of the growing plants should be nipped out when two or three or more sets of leaves have developed. Just the top, if only the desired number of leaf nodes will remain.

Should the plant have developed more sets of leaves than wanted it can (and should be) topped more vigorously. Or, if the first set of leaves is close to the ground and enough of the plant will remain, the lower leaves

can be removed carefully with any little sprouts that might have appeared at those nodes. Some dahlia growers prefer to let the plant develop enough to allow removal of the lowest leaves so that more air will circulate below as the plant bushes out and the foliage gets larger and heavier.

To produce the largest flowers from the largest dahlia varieties, the topping and pruning should reduce the plant to two sets of leaves. For the medium or less-large varieties, three sets of leaves are best. Pompons, miniatures and the BBs (florist size) do well if the plant is permitted to grow with four sets of leaves at the beginning.

The flowering branches will appear at all of the leaf nodes remaining on the plant.

Even before topping, many dahlia plants will start producing tiny sprouts or branches at the nodes. That's good. It means the plant is a fast bloomer.

From topping to time of bloom, estimate about 60 days for the mediums and large varieties. The largest varieties will take a few days more; there even are some "late" blooming varieties which may not produce flowers until the length of late summer days is just right.

Trying to guess just what the plants will do is one of the experiences that make dahlia growing such pleasure. Sometimes you can guess exactly when a given plant of a certain variety will produce an exhibition flower. Then you may have it made, with another trophy to show for it.

As the flowering branches, or canes, grow, more little sprouts will appear at the leaf nodes on the canes. These should be removed carefully on the medium and large varieties when they are large enough to be rubbed out.

Three little buds will appear at the tip of each cane. Disbud for the large and medium flowers by removing the two outside buds. Permitting the buds to remain on the smaller varieties will help keep the flowers desirably smaller: the more leaf nodes, canes, branches and buds, the smaller the blooms.

Almost from the time of planting, the dahlia grower will maintain a regular program of care, watering when



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Orchids

by Byron Geer

President, San Diego County Orchid Society

JUNE is bustin' out all over, Summer is a'comin' in, the flower shows are all finished up for the year, and our last hurdle is the County Fair. It would be nice to take a long, deep breath and prepare for a relaxed summer. But planning ahead for next season's bloom doesn't permit much relaxation for the Orchid grower. Spring and Summer weather seem to give the Orchids a new lease on life and the pesky little rascals demand lots of attention. The watering, feeding, potting schedules won't take a back seat for beach or baseball, and if they have to willy-nilly, they act just like the spoiled brats they are and make you pay for it. While they are in active growth they seem to take their cue from the teenager and want their three square meals per day plus sundry malts and hamburgers thrown in at odd hours.

All of which leads up to the feeding and watering requirements during the warmer months. The Orchids in general will be grateful for more fertilizing during the time that they are putting out and ripening new leads. They will also need far more water and humidity through the hot months, and it would behoove you to see that these needs are adequately met. It's possible, of course, to overdo the feeding bit. The one thing that any growing plant needs that can't be bought is good common sense. Logical observation and

the top of the soil is dry, about once a week in most gardens; cultivating lightly, just enough to keep the soil from crusting; feeding each two to four weeks with a low-nitrogen fertilizer, and spraying each week to 10 days with an all-purpose insecticide such as malathion.

Feed exhibition dahlias when the buds start to form, and give the plants more water as they grow larger and especially when the buds show color. Feeding, watering, and spraying are essential for exhibition dahlias.

For an extra thrill, take your blooms to the dahlia show and bring home ribbons and trophies.

an awareness of your garden's reaction will tell you when you have reached the point of no return. More is not better when it results in a case of chronic indigestion, but thin, sickly, weak growths are not the ideal either. How do you tell when you have reached the break point? You look at your plants and pay some attention to what you see. You want fat, healthy bulbs and leaves of good light green color, plus plump white roots with emerald green jeweled tips. If you are not getting this, there is something wrong and it's up to you to find out what it is. If you want to grow anything, Orchids, Camellias, Roses or grass, you have to have or develop a sense of what it likes and does not like. Sensitivity to the needs of plants is an absolute essential to successful growing, and if you don't have this and have no inner incentive to build it, let's face it. You are not a gardener at heart and would be far better off following one of a thousand other hobbies. I know a number of people who were born with green thumbs, and I have met one or two who were born with black thumbs, but I have never met one single person in my whole life who sincerely wanted to grow something well and couldn't learn how. But the incentive must be there.

However, let's get this train back on the track of summer care of Orchids. Just be sure that there is something available in the way of nutrient for them to use if they want it. They are always growing and should never go hungry, but this is especially important through the optimum growth months—March through August. What you do in these months will, to a great extent, predetermine the amount and quality of flowers produced in the next blooming season. The hit-or-miss gardener feeds and waters whenever it is convenient for him. The real grower feeds and waters on a regular schedule based on the needs of his plants as carefully observed. If light fertilizing makes food available constantly, your plants will take what they need and no more, just as does any sensible

human being, and with light feeding there is little or no danger of fertilizer burn. As for watering, the old rule of never bone dry is still good. This may mean daily or weekly watering depending on other conditions. Water when you think they need it, and if you kill a few with too much, take your failing grade and repeat the course with experience as your best teacher.

All the Spring potting should be done by now, but the Cymbidiums have been late blooming this year, consequently some of the potting has had to be delayed. Divide and repot just as soon as possible though, which means immediately after blooming no matter how late. This shouldn't set up too much task since the unflowered plants were undoubtedly taken care of three months ago as recommended. If not, good judgement should again be the main factor. If they can be let go, don't disturb them, but if the compost is broken down and the plant too crowded with no room for growths to develop properly, repot now.

Vacation time is usually somewhat rough on Orchids since they are frequently left to the tender mercies of the lad next door who waters with one eye on the clock and the other on the bright sunny sky. Make a particular point that the Orchids *must* be watered thoroughly twice a week. You might even move them to some garden spot with more shade where they wouldn't dry out so rapidly. In proper compost Orchids couldn't possibly be overwatered during the hot months.

It's worth noting again that the care your Orchids have for the next few months will determine the results for the coming blooming season. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, if the plant doesn't perform as expected it's your fault and no one else's. Look for the reason and act accordingly, or give your plants to someone who cares about them and spend your time doing something that does interest you.

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Fuchsias

by Morrison W. Doty
San Diego Fuchsia Society

IN EARLY summer begins the brilliant parade of bloom from our exotic and colorful little rain-forest flower, that may last even to the end of the year, if given proper care. This means providing always an adequate supply of moisture, plenty of light (with some protection from wind and hot sun), regular feeding, from ten days to three weeks apart as the season advances, and protection from pests.

Bushes and plants in the ground may be watered best with a soaker in some of our hard rocky soil. Container plants demand almost daily watering, or checking in hot weather, even though the nights be foggy and chilly. Metal, or other impervious liners in the containers to conserve moisture, may save a plant you forgot to water. Because of the mineral problem present in both our soil and water, it is important to leech out with deep watering fairly often. Sharp water spraying of foliage (under side also) is a good deterrent for many pests, that may bother especially later in the season. In very hot areas, or in case of Santana winds, some sort of fogging or mist arrangement to moisten the air about plants, is invaluable.

Most growers prefer high nitrate feeding, and pinching back early in the season to produce sturdy plants with lush foliage, then use a lower nitrate and higher phosphate formula (such as Hi-bloom), in late Spring for abundant early summer blossoms. The formulae printed on most commercial fertilizers give nitrates first, then phosphates, with potash last. Fuchsias are good feeders, and adapt well to most slightly acid foods, with good fish-base fertilizers perhaps the most-used in this area. One famous hybridizer we know depends almost entirely on Blue Whale feeding, another widely-known garden enthusiast prefers only Plant-Chem. With Fuchsia adaptability, we may use

the food that does best for us, in our particular location, soil, exposure, and other conditions.

Abundance, and brilliance of bloom, is as dependent upon proper sun and light exposure, as using the right food; sometimes even more, it seems. Perhaps the advantage of moving Fuchsia baskets about to more favorable blooming locations, is both an example of the importance of light, and also accounts for container gardening becoming more popular, at the same time. Some varieties bloom in heavy shade; but good light, or filtered sun seems essential to big bloomers, while such varieties as Glendale and Thetis may thrive in direct sun. Baskets with white, orange or light colors are best to brighten up dull spots, or to create effects in the garden.

Plants that have been kept always in a state of good condition by proper care naturally resists pests, since Fuchsias seem not to be as subject to diseases as some other species. Some growers keep off most pests by very frequent sharp water spraying, daily checking and care of plants for worms etc. But there are so many insects in this mild climate, that most gardeners would better do some preventive spraying, and plenty if an infestation appears likely.

Use all insecticides carefully, too mild rather than too strong. For worms and caterpillars, which appear early, or in damp weather, solutions should contain DDT. Red Spider, Thrip, Aphis, or mites, which are most likely to bother tired, under-par plants later in the season, can be controlled with Malathion compounds, among others recommended by dependable nurserymen. This is a good time to browse among the nurseries for new and exciting varieties, and to visit the great San Diego Fair Flower Show, which has become famous now as one of the biggest and best in the entire U.S.A.

PELARGONIUMS

Continued from Page 11

The variety was 'Holiday' which meant that the whole crown was covered by big ruffled flowers of glistening white, each flower splashed with brilliant color. They grew this outstanding specimen in a reasonably protected outdoor place.

You also can raise equally nice plants that are relatively simple to create. Select a 4-inch pot Regal at your nursery that will trim with a strong upright leader. It is best to start such a plant in spring or early summer. Place a strong and tall, but reasonably slender stake in the pot and tie the stem to it. Remove the side branches, but leave every leaf on the stem that is possible. Select a quiet and semishaded place for the plant to grow. Feed each week with a light solution of a very well-balanced plant food, but do not select a fertilizer that gets its phosphorus only from phosphoric acid. Many experienced growers feed by alternating between a liquid fertilizer and a dry soluble fertilizer because the nature of the liquid formula and the dry formula are sufficiently different. Thus, you will get a whole different set of residuals from each, and this can be valuable.

After the middle of September, but before cool nights set in, repot your tree into a 5-inch pot. For a repotting soil use $\frac{3}{4}$ friable loam and $\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted manure. Continue to keep the side branches off and to tie the stem as straight as possible to the stake. As the stem grows, you may find that the early ties are getting too tight and should be retied at the lower levels with just a little more growing room.

When the stem is as tall as you want it, you can pinch out the growing tip allowing at least 4 inches of main stem for the side branches to form on. Another good practice is to allow the tip to grow at least two inches above where you want the stem to stop; then remove those two inches. There is good reason for this. If you are in a warm area, and especially if you are planning rather short trunks, you may pinch the tip out by December or January (Regals make growth all winter) and if you are raising a 30 or 36-inch stem, you may not pinch the tip out until spring.

Once the tip is removed, side-branching will begin immediately. If four branches start by themselves, you

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are on your way with little trouble. If the plant is inclined to produce only one to three sidebranches, then allow them to grow out to about 4 inches and remove 2 inches of each branch. As soon as you have four branches started, let all the branches grow out to about 6-inches, then pinch them back to 4-inches. The two inches you remove each time is more important to the welfare of the tree than the amount you leave, because the growth-control hormones that keep the side-eyes dormant are manufactured in the growing tips, and any internode that is still elongating, produces this hormone. Thus, when you remove about two inches, the growth-control hormone is also removed, and the side-eyes become activated, and the plant branches freely.

About six months after you repot into the 5-inch pot, again repot into a 6-inch pot, using the same soil and rotted manure formula. This will be in the spring, just about an even year after you first started your tree. Depending upon the length of stem you chose to grow and the success you have had in getting your sidebranches started, you will now be repotting at a time when your tree is about to shape up rapidly. Some gardeners get their trees along so that they bloom the first spring and have quite a show.

When repotting into the 6-inch pot, restake the plant with a 1-inch-square redwood stake. Choose a stake about 8 inches longer than the total height of the stem and depth of soil. This extra height will serve two purposes; when you repot in the fall you will be able to force the stake down another inch to obtain all the depth of the soil in the new pot. Also, the ultimate height of the stake should remain about 6 inches above the stem so it is handy to tie a support to any

branch that you want to help train higher. If the plant should be damaged by wind or carelessness—it has happened—it is good to know that a split branch of a Regal can be wrapped with raffia or other material and, tied to the stake for support. It will heal quickly as good as ever.

During the second summer, growth will be fast; and each time the branches make about 6 inches of growth, nip them back about 2 inches. Now you have full control and can gradually train the crown the way you want it. Turn the plant every three or four days, if one side develops faster than another, slow that side by making intermediate half-inch pinches. This will slightly delay the fast side.

By fall the crown will be quite well developed. Make the last repotting, on this 6-month schedule, into a 7-inch pot. After this you will only repot once a year, in September.

During the fall and winter your tree will continue to grow and you should continue to shape it. About January stop pinching it back and let it grow naturally. It will make quite a bit of growth and start to set buds. By March or April, depending upon the variety, it will be a mass of bloom.

The modern Regals all make attractive, well-formed plants in the garden. They will come into bloom early in the spring and continue until late fall with one shower of bloom after another. The plants of most varieties will remain nice for at least three years. It often helps the color with the next blooming if the old flowers are trimmed off before a new set of buds appear. During the second or third year if the plants need some pruning, trim them lightly (more than just cleaning them up) between mass bloomings without much loss to the show of color. After several years, or when rich earth has caused rampant growth, cut back about a third of the branches every two weeks leaving the others untouched until all the branches have been shortened to the desired length. This method is especially valuable when the plant is to be severely pruned back.

Some hobbyists prefer to replant with young plants instead of pruning severely each few years. Regals are really quite easy to start from cuttings. Cuttings can be taken anytime plants are not in full bloom; flatsided bloomwood does not make good plants. Select a branch about 6-inches

long and split it away from the main stem. This leaves what gardeners call a "heel" at the end of the cutting. Clean any ragged edges off with a very sharp knife, remove the excess leaves and your cutting is ready for the sand. Commercially, only tip cuttings are used. Select nice round cutting wood and remove a stem about five to six inches long. Recut the end of the cutting, straight across the stem, about 1/16th inch below an eye (where a leaf grew). Remove most of the leaves, except those at the top which are about 1 1/2 to 2 inches across.

The cuttings can be rooted in almost any medium. Commercially we use washed plasterer's sand. Stick the ends of the cuttings into the medium about 1 1/4 inches, keep them reasonably moist, but not wet. Do not cover the cuttings as they prefer ample air. The cuttings will require about five to eight weeks to root; then they can be planted right into the garden where they will develop into sizable plants quickly. Always allow space for at least 2 1/2-foot diameter for each plant.

Most gardeners enjoy Regals for the blaze of color they give with a minimum of care. The more they grow, the more they want to own, so they try to know the names of their varieties.

For those who like to learn more about their favorite plants, there are many geranium societies throughout the world, and most of them publish newsletters or magazines of moderate size. The most active in the United States, and one which publishes a small informative quarterly magazine, is the International Geranium Society, 1413 Bluff Drive, Santa Barbara, California. Membership is \$4.00 per year.

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DAYLILIES

by Kan Yashiroda

Tonosho-cho, Kagawa-ken, Japan

Always, it is an unsolved puzzle to me that why our ancestors whom had been produced the wonderful garden varieties in camellias, flowering cherries, lilies (almost all of those are not survived, but in documents and pictures), tree peonies, peonies, irises, and the like which are known to the Western gardens, and also in *Rohdea japonica*, *Dendrobium monile*, *Acorus gramineus*, and others which are, possibly, entirely 'Japanese items,' did not care to pick up and develop and appreciate of daylily. We have seven species and two varieties of *Heimerocallis* indigenous to the country. The pretty double-flowered *H. fulva* var. *Kwanso* is grown along banks or the edge of bamboo jungles or in fields and look so much like an escape from gardens. The young

leafy buds just coming up on the ground should not be a poor one when those have appeared on the stage of a Western cooking book with herbs. The species, *H. fulva* is not found in Japan but native to China where it is much thought of for cooking, too. The flowers are also eaten. *H. Dumortieri*, a dwarf lovely one is much grown in Japanese gardens. It is the earliest flower coming into bloom in May. The graceful smaller leaves enhance its beauty and usefulness. The tall *H. longituba* has a range of color variation and all of which remain the grace of wild species. Since when a local schoolmaster of England has come to develop a daylily in our time, it developed so quickly and greatly that the wild ones are considered minor in garden value.

"SEA FIGS"

by Mrs. J. C. Conrad

In 1891, as a young child, I came to live in Coronado. I didn't realize what a wonderful world Coronado was opening up to me—the wonders of the great ocean by which we lived—sometimes calm and peaceful, and at other times so wild and furious that it even came up to our front yard. The windjammers, with all their sails, the fishermen cutting up whales for their blubber to make candles; and the wonderful beach of sand, shells and plants. Everything was so new and exciting to me!

The family picnics on Sundays are one of the things that I remember especially. Dad would hire a rubber-tired rig from the Coronado Hotel stables and mother would get out the heavy iron kettle with three legs, and also the rake. When dad arrived home with the rig, we packed and were on our way to our favorite picnic grounds at the far southeastern end of Glorietta Bay. In those days we usually had this spot to ourselves.

Upon arriving at our destination, dad would start raking up the cockles from the bay shore, and mother and I would gather driftwood and build a fire ready to steam the cockles in the iron kettle. After our feast of cockles, I would wander about among the sand dunes on both the bay and the ocean sides, under the watchful eyes of my mother who shared my every interest and findings of nature.

Among my many interests was the hunt for "Sea strawberries." The books call them "Sea figs," a better classification, but to me, I still think of them as "Sea strawberries" as my mother told me. This plant belongs to the *meisembryanthemum* family and is named *Carpobrotus chilensis*. It is a trailing perennial with long stems set with triangular green leaves and large cerise flowers. It grows over the sand dunes. It is used as a ground cover along highways and also wherever a large area needs a ground cover.

When the seed pod is ripe, it is of a purplish color and the contents are ready to eat. Have you ever eaten a Sea fig? Just pick one off the vine, put the part that was joined to the vine to your mouth and suck out the contents. This consists of a juicy gelatin-like substance with many black seeds and a somewhat salty taste, absorbed from the ocean, I suppose.

shelter island's *Bali Hai*

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FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John Casale 465-0997
9372 Loren Drive, La Mesa

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1964

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Clayton Lee 296-4845
3911 St. James Pl., S.D. 3
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Anuta Lynch 298-1400
202 Lewis, S.D. 3

BEAUTIFUL BERNARDO GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community
Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr.
Pres.: Fred W. Walters 748-1486
12048 Callado Dr., S.D. 28

CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
Pres.: James Saraceno 274-2628
3365 Lloyd St., S.D. 17
Rep.: Betty Elias 415-3385
8121 Hudson Drive., S.D. 19

GENERAL DYNAMICS GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Danny Blum 582-2983
4730 Baylor Dr., S.D. 15
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
3503 Yosemite, S.D. 9

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ellsworth A. O'Brien 223-0833
4636 Niagara St., S.D. 7
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Trowell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 16

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Grace E. Brown 466-5638
7865 Quince St., La Mesa
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S.D. 16

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres. Ferd I. Thebus 277-6899
4511 Mt. Gayward Dr., S.D. 17
Rep. Mrs. Hermine Hilkwitz 296-2282
1756 Mission Cliffs Dr., S.D. 16

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Silver Gate Savings & Loan Bldg.,
Ocean Beach, 10:00 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Clyde Neal 583-2776
5459 Del Cerro Blvd., S.D. 20
Rep.: Mrs. Jack White 222-1344
1019 Cordova, S.D. 7

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: William H. Nelson 298-3349
4253 Maryland St., S.D. 3
Rep. Dr. Ralph Roberts 273-9085
2202 Wilbur St., S.D. 9

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Ray Greer 469-8970
3956 Kenwood Dr., Spring Valley
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 3

SD-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres.: James E. Watkins 728-7337
2925 Los Alisos Dr., Fallbrook
Rep.: Mrs. N. R. Carrington 453-3383
6283 Buisson St., S.D. 22

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Richard 422-3533
930 Fifth Ave., Chula Vista
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 17

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Victor Kerley 224-1884
3765 James St., S.D. 6
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 3

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Byron H. Geer 222-2044
3370 Talbot St., S.D. 6
Rep.: Byron H. Geer (above)

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Charles Williams 224-5229
1094 Devonshire, S.D. 7
Rep.: Mrs. Walter Bunker 281-5027
4721 Bancroft, S.D.

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Carl F. Truby 422-3350
1028 Monserate Ave., Chula Vista
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 14

**SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.**
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Chairman: Mrs. C. W. Benson 274-1626
3640 Crown Point Dr., S.D. 17

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
San Diego Branch
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall, University &
Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leah Jones 284-2514
3734 40th St., S.D. 5
San Miguel Branch
First Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove,
7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. W. Lowry 463-4762
7452 Roosevelt, Lemon Grove

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Wanda Bond
VFW Hall, Pio Pico & Oak St., Carlsbad

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation
Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Lester Gibson 422-7642
1234 Second Ave., Chula Vista

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.
C.V. Woman's Club Bldg., 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. W. R. Ellis 422-9467
1065 Las Baviros Ct., Chula Vista

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Place announced at each meeting.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S.D. 17

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets Third Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Christ Church Parish Hall, Coronado
Pres.: Comdr. Phillip H. Denner 435-3337
339 B Ave., Coronado

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Monday, Barbour Hall, University &
Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 15

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella
Lane, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Olin W. Jones 435-8938
831 Olive Ave., Coronado 92118

DELCAVIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary
School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edwin C. Pickett 753-3890
1068 Devonshire, Encinitas

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Second Tuesday, Members Homes, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Ken Chapman 742-3381
Pauma Valley, 92091

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Third Friday, Women's Club House, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leonard H. Cooper 744-0550
1011 W. Encinitas Rd., San Marcos

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse,
1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Tom John 728-7423
152 Emilia Lane, Fallbrook

GROSSMONT CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Orange Tree Rm. Auditorium—
10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Lowell E. Elson 469-8009
3451 Calavo Dr., Spring Valley

HIPS AND THORNS (Old Fashioned Roses)
Meets three times yearly.
Pres.: Roy C. Lawton 422-1775
719 First Ave., C.V.

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
2nd Tuesday, So. Bay Comm. Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leonor Gish 424-7182
630 Alabama, Imperial Beach

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
2nd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. R. Kuhner 443-3163
P.O. Box 561, Lakeside

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Sec.)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Woman's Club, 1:45 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harry K. Ford 583-4320
4851 Lorraine Dr., S.D. 15

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club
House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Gladys Short
8124 Altan, Lemon Grove

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City Community
Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Roy W. Daniels 282-0370
2462 Tuberose St., S.D. 5

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School
Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. A. Johnson 722-2792
Rosicrucian Fellowship
P.O. Box 713, Oceanside

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meets second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community
Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts.,
Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond Smith 488-0830
4995 Faniel

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m. Palomar College Foreign
Language Building, Room F22
Pres.: Mrs. Charles R. Shafer 729-4815
2172 Chestnut, Carlsbad

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Don Eddy 748-2872
12844 Montauk St., Poway

**RANCHO BERNARDO GARDEN CLUB See
BEAUTIFUL BERNARDO GARDEN CLUB**

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John Gumm 756-1106
Rancho Santa Fe

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, Homes of Members, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Russell Loer 465-2172
6762 Jackson Dr., S.D. 19

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building,
Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House,
5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Ara D. Sprague 789-0796
Rt. 1, Box 947, Ramona 92065

SPRINGHOUSE GARDEN CLUB
Third Thursday, Porter Hall, Univ. & La Mesa,
7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. R. M. Frodahl 469-1933
3852 Avocado, La Mesa

SWEETWATER GARDEN CLUB (adults)
Second Monday: Meets at home of Temporary
President, 7:30 p.m.
Temp. Pres.: Cleaves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of
Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleaves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. L. Larsen
320 Mar Vista Dr., Vista, 92083

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday, 2 p.m. Family Association
Center
Pres.: Mrs. Clara Haskins 465-0910
2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove



Richfield saves a dragon

Rescuing dragons in distress is an unusual activity for an oil company. But this is an unusual dragon . . . an exceptionally fine specimen of *Dracaena draco*, the Dragon Tree of the Canary Islands.

There it was on the corner of Hawk and Ft. Stockton street, San Diego. Right where

a new Richfield service station was being built. Must the tree go? Never!

So, as the photos show, the dragon was saved, for all to enjoy. After all, it is not every day that one can meet such a husky member of the Lily Family!

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